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THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL

The Service Journal of the Madras Police Force

(Issued under the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras)

This quarterly review contains the *best* and *most reliable* information on police matters. Nearly all its contents are written by serving Police officers.

Contents of the Madras Police Journal include:

Notes on Law with judicial decisions of importance to policemen.

Statistics of Crime in Madras State.

Accounts of serious crime, describing in detail Police procedure and steps taken for detection.

Technical articles for policemen on Criminal Law, Crime Detection, M.O. Frauds, New Apparatus, Photography, Radio, etc.

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Articles on interesting and instructive police work from various forces in India and abroad.

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JUVENILES, THE POTENTIAL WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY

BY

SRI A. V. SRINIVASAN, B. Sc., B.L.,

(*Inspector of Police, Juvenile Unit, Madras*)

"Child is the father of man" so goes the adage. The children of to-day are the citizens of tomorrow. The wealth of a country depends on the quality of the human material and especially of the rising generation. Our Prime Minister whose solicitude for the welfare of the children is well-known, is ever fond of describing them as the varied flowers in the garden of India. The celebration of the Prime Minister's birthday on 14th November as "Children's Day" all over India is an indication of his abundant love for the children.

The word "Juvenile" figures prominently in the police records. The Children's Act defines "child" as a boy or girl aged under 14 years and "a young person" as one aged above 14 and below 18 years. "Juvenile" in the police and court parlance includes "child" and "young person."

The word "delinquency" is ordinarily applied to a juvenile as distinct from "crime" used in relation to an adult. In other words, an act, which amounts to a crime if done by an adult, amounts to delinquency if done by a juvenile.

The twin problems of juvenile delinquency and juvenile destitution are of recent origin, at least in India. They have, of late, assumed rather alarming proportions in tune with the rapid industrialization and urbanization and all the concomitant evils that go with them like development of slums. break-up of families, neglect of children and increase in prostitution. The gravitation of population from villages towards the cities has led to the slow but sure disintegration of the joint families, now becoming memories of the past, which had provided the umbrella of protection to all the children in the joint family, including orphans and children of the diseased, disabled and unemployed members.

It is said that a criminal is not born but made. A child may be born good, but on account of continued neglect, emotional imbalance, broken home, or environmental influence may get on the wrong side of law and come into collision with the law-enforcement authorities. Hence there are special provisions of law which clothe the juveniles with the mantle of protection and penalize their exploitation. To cite a few instances:

(1) Like the King, a child under 7 years of age can do no wrong (Section 82, I.P.C.)

(2) A child above 7 and under 12 years of age can commit no offence, if he or she has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding (Section 83, I.P.C.)

(3) A person under 21 years of age may get the benefit of lenient treatment provided by law for first offenders for any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life (Sec. 562, Cr. P.C.)

(4) When a person under 21 years of age is found guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment, he

POLICE MEDAL PARADE

The following is the speech delivered by Sri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, at the Police Medal Parade held at the Rajaratnam Stadium, Madras on 29-3-1961.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE MADRAS POLICE,

It gives me great pleasure to come here and meet you all in this parade, particularly those who, by their acts of gallantry, meritorious service, exemplary courage and humanitarian work, have distinguished themselves in the discharge of their duty. I congratulate the recipients on the signal honour conferred on them. You have just heard the citations giving an account of acts of gallantry and meritorious service displayed by the recipients and it is a matter for pride that our Police Force has a band of so very able and selfless officers and men in its ranks. Two awards have been made posthumously and it is a matter for deep sorrow that the recipients are not in our midst today to feel the glow of honour and I convey my sympathy to the members of the bereaved families.

I have witnessed an impressive parade and I congratulate you on the very smart turn-out on this occasion. It is good that meritorious services should be recognised publicly and public functions such as this will give an incentive to the other officers and men to do better work and qualify for such medals in future. Occasions like this also bring the public and the Police together, improve their understanding of each other and build up greater goodwill towards each other.

The Police was regularly organised in 1859 and the Centenary of the Police organisation was celebrated in 1959. After the attainment of Independence, a great change has taken place in every department of activity. You, as members of the Police Force, are now feeling yourselves one with the members of the public, and a greater measure of co-operation is discernible in the matter of Police-Public relations. I am happy to find that the law-abiding citizen co-operates with the Police where necessary as a friend and helper in times of need, and the policeman has now come to be regarded as essentially a citizen acting on behalf of fellow-citizens for the common good. By your devotion to duty and loyalty to the country and readiness to serve the public, you have earned the lasting gratitude of the people. Your work has been commendable in all branches and has left an indelible impression in the minds of the public that a policeman is motivated by general sympathy and interest in the welfare of mankind. Everyone is aware that the primary functions of a policeman is the protection of life and property of the community and the maintenance of law and order. It is a matter for pride that the Madras Police has a good record of service in this direction which is evident from the fact that the figures of crime have registered a slight fall in 1960 as compared to 1959 and that detection work has improved. The decrease is due to various reasons, and particularly to the preventive action taken against active criminals and vigilance on your part. The people owe the Police a deep debt of gratitude for rescue work and for help in conducting relief operations in times of stress and strain, such as natural calamities. I would like to mention specially the worthy part played by you during the unprecedented rains and cyclone in the City and elsewhere in November last. I may also make special mention here of the recent visit of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. In spite of the unprecedented crowds which the visit attracted, you have acquitted yourselves very creditably in tackling the bandobust problem without

leaving any room for any untoward incident anywhere. There is no doubt that visits of distinguished foreign guest throw a considerable amount of strain on you in the matter of maintaining law and order, and I take this opportunity of paying my own tribute of admiration to the Police Force.

I need not over-emphasize the need for the Police to keep in touch with the latest developments in the technique of crime detection. I have noted with satisfaction the progress made in the establishment of the Forensic Science Laboratory and also in the Institution of Diploma Course by the Madras University in Criminology and Forensic Science. With the increase in number of fast-moving vehicles that are going on the roads, regulation of traffic has become a very pressing problem nowadays. It will be good to analyse the causes of road accidents and devise ways and means of avoiding such accidents. In this context, I am glad to note that a Master Plan has been drawn up for the smooth flow of traffic and I hope every effort will be taken to control and regulate road traffic with a view to achieving good results in this direction.

The Government on their part are doing within the available financial resources what is possible in the matter of providing welfare and recreational facilities and are undertaking housing schemes also. It is good to note that the welfare centres have undertaken a few small-scale and cottage industries to supplement the family income. The opening of Boys' Clubs in districts is a step in the right direction. I am happy to learn that the Madras Police Benevolent Fund which came into existence in July 1957 is functioning satisfactorily. I would like to congratulate you also on your good record in the All-India Police Welfare Exhibitions and Cultural Meet and in Police Sports.

It only remains for me now to once again congratulate you on your very smart turn-out today. I hope and trust that you will maintain the best traditions in the Police Force and regard yourselves as Servants and Guardians of the general public so that the people may trust the Police as friend and protector, and dedicate yourselves to the service of the people. I have no doubt that with your record of efficient service for the past one hundred years and more you will keep up your high standard and reputation.

I wish you all well.

POSTAL ABSTRACTION OFFENCES

BY

SRI F. V. ARUL, B.A., I.P.
(*D.I.G. of Police, C.I.D., Madras*)

The commission of offences by abstraction of Postal Orders, Cheques and Currency from unregistered foreign mail is a comparatively new form of crime, which does not lend itself to easy detection for the reason that in most cases the perpetrators are employees of the Postal Department. Private hospitals, Welfare organisations and Educational institutions have been receiving financial assistance from philanthropists in the United Kingdom and the United States of America in the form of Postal Orders, Cheques and foreign currencies. The Postal staff are able to deduce the fact that such foreign mail contain legal tender and the characterless among them commit the despicable crime of violating such mail. Complaints are, therefore, received from institutions expecting such financial assistance and it becomes the difficult duty of the Police to try and detect such offences.

2. In 1957 a series of such complaints were received in Madras City and as it was found difficult to detect them, it was decided to maintain a continuous watch at the counter of important Post Offices in the City so as to apprehend the culprits when they actually turn up at the Post Offices to cash the Postal Orders pilfered by them. This policy paid dividends almost immediately. One Sundaram was the first to be trapped at the Triplicane Post Office. He was caught when he presented 9 Postal Orders for encashment and he confessed that he received them from S. Thangaraj who was employed as a Sorter at the Airport Sorting Office. Both of them were prosecuted under Sections 120-B, 469, 471 and 380 or 411 I.P.C. and were duly convicted. The watch was continued and a few months later one Kesavan, a Sorter attached to the Airport Sorting Office was found in possession of 7 British Postal Orders and a Bank draft for Rs. 100/- at the Egmore Post Office. He was arrested and prosecuted but he was acquitted by the Judge, who gave him the benefit of doubt.

3. The system of watching was continued and one Radhakrishnan, who was employed as a Mazdoor at the General Post Office was found in possession of 4 Postal Orders which had arrived by foreign mail. He confessed that he had committed similar offences in the past and that he exchanged the Postal Orders through one Venkataraman of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons Ltd. Radhakrishnan was duly prosecuted. He was found guilty and was sentenced to one year R.I. In another case of Thanjavur Post Office the Postal Clerk at the counter suspected the *bona fides* of one Srinivasan who presented 5 ten-rupee Postal Orders and handed him over to the Police. The culprit was found to be none other than a packer of the R.M.S. Tiruchirapalli who had abstracted the Postal Orders sent by one Subramania Pillai to his brother at Manamadurai. He was prosecuted under Sections 379, 467, 471 I.P.C. and Section 52 of the Post Office Act and was sentenced to 2 years R.I.

4. On 19-7-56 a complaint was presented at the Meenambakkam Air Port Police Station by the Air Mail Inspector attached to the Airport Sorting Office to the effect that when one of his subordinates was returning home at about 6-30 a.m. that morning he saw several bits of torn foreign letters on the main road on either side of the entrance gate of

the Airport Sorting Office and that he suspected that some of the subordinates of the night shift might have removed some foreign mail and destroyed them for fear of detection. A case under Section 52 of the Post Office Act was, therefore, registered and investigation was taken up. All the torn bits of the foreign letters were carefully examined. They were found to have been posted in Singapore and Malaya. Attempts were made to piece the letters together in order to ascertain the names of the addressees in Madras State as well as the names of the those who had written the letters. These attempts, however, failed as several pieces of the torn letters were missing.

5. The Station House Officer then examined the shift system followed in the Airport Sorting Office with a view to try and fix responsibility on the person or persons who had access to the foreign mail. It was found that the Airport Sorting Office staff had been divided into 3 shifts, the first of which worked from 0630 hours to 1330 hours, the second shift took over at 1330 hours and continued till 2030 hours while the third shift worked in two batches during the night. It was clear that it was the second batch on the night of 18-7-56 which handled the foreign mail. 12 individuals including T. Govindan Nair, a peon, composed the second batch. A thorough enquiry was made into the movements of these 12 individuals on the night in question as well as into their antecedents. According to the evidence of two sorters, T. Govindan Nair was seen handling the stamping machine at about midnight. At 1-30 a.m. he accompanied the two sorters to a tea shop on the main road and was seen to tear some paper which he pulled out of his pocket. Govindan Nair was, therefore, closely interrogated and he denied having handled the stamping machine. He asserted that as a peon he had no right of entry into the Sorting Office and that his duty was to keep a watch at the main door. He, however, admitted having torn some paper and his explanation was that they were wager slips relating to betting on cotton prices. He said that he tore up the wager slips for fear that the Police might arrest him with the slips. Thus, according to his own statement he was addicted to betting on cotton prices. Enquiries made at his place of residence showed that he was always in need and in debt. Suspicion was, therefore, rightly directed against T. Govindan Nair. But, as no further evidence could be secured to establish beyond all reasonable doubt the guilt of the accused, the Station House Officer referred the case as 'Undetected'.

6. The Postmaster-General, Madras was not satisfied with this disposal and he, therefore, addressed the Crime Branch, C.I.D. to take up the investigation. Accordingly, an Inspector of Police of the Crime Branch, C.I.D., Madras took up the investigation on 21-11-56. He verified the investigation conducted by the Sub-Inspector of Police of Meenambakkam Airport Police Station and was satisfied that it had been conducted on the right lines. He agreed that the culprit in all probability was none other than T. Govindan Nair. He further secured the information that sorters Muthurangan, Doss, and Subramaniam were close associates of Govindan Nair. The Inspector, therefore, contacted the Senior Superintendent of the R.M.S. Sorting Office and secured the assistance of two sorters who were known for their loyalty and integrity. These two sorters were drafted from the Head Office to work along with the night shift section at the Airport Sorting Office. These two persons maintained a sharp and discreet watch over the activities of T. Govindan Nair, Muthurangan, Doss and Subramaniam. This continued for over 8 weeks and on the night of 19-2-57 the four suspects were seen conferring together and it appeared as though they had secreted a few envelopes in their pockets. This information was conveyed by telephone at 5 a.m. on the morning of 20-2-57 to the C.I.D. Inspector. The latter lost no time in getting two search witnesses and in rushing to the house of T. Govindan

Nair. He got there by 6 a.m. and promptly searched the house. He seized the following articles from a letter pad :

(i) An Air Mail letter addressed to O. K. Jainallabuddin, Pandaravadai Post, Thanjavur from M.E. Abdul Mohamad of Ipoh, Malaya.

(ii) An Air Mail letter addressed to S. Govindarajalu, Porto Novo, South Arcot District with two enclosures viz., a Cheque on the Indian Overseas Bank Ltd., Kuala Lampur, dated 7-2-57 for Rs. 350 drawn in favour of K. Janaki and a crossed Cheque dated 9-2-57 for Rs. 772-8-2 issued in favour of S. Dhanalakshmi by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

(iii) An Air Mail letter addressed to T. V. Thapeswaran, Karur, Tiruchirapalli Dt. containing two photographs.

The accused was arrested immediately and was interrogated. He admitted that he removed the 3 letters, that he removed 2 ten-rupee currency notes in the letter to Jainallabuddin and that in the letter addressed to S. Govindarajalu, there was a third draft for a sum of Rs. 200 which he had given to Muthurangan. The C.I.D. Inspector then rushed to the residence of Muthurangan who admitted having received the demand draft for Rs. 200 and he handed over the same to the Inspector. On inspection, it was found that this draft was issued in favour of T. Nagarathinam of Madras. Search of the residences of the other two suspects produced no results.

7. The next day the Inspector went to Porto Novo and examined S. Govindarajalu, to whom one of the letters was addressed containing 3 drafts. Govindaraju stated that he was not aware of the person who sent the drafts and that he was engaged in export of indigenous medicines to customers in Ceylon. As the statement of S. Govindarajalu was not straightforward, the Inspector went to Porto Novo Police Station and looked up Part IV of the Station Crime History when he found out that S. Govindarajalu was a notorious opium smuggler. It seemed probable that the drafts sent to S. Govindarajalu had something to do with export of opium to Ceylon and Singapore. The Inspector then proceeded to Pandaravadai and examined O. K. Jainallabuddin who stated that M. E. Abdul Mohamed of Ipoh is his sister's son-in-law and that he used to send money periodically for supporting his sister. Then T. V. Thapeswaran was traced and he stated that the letter addressed to him had been written by his brother Sundaram Iyer at Singapore.

8. In order to complete the investigation the Inspector flew to Singapore and traced both Sundaram Iyer and M. E. Abdul Mohamed who admitted having written the letters. V. N. Thambayya of Seramban was traced and he admitted having sent a draft for Rs. 200/- to his wife T. Nagarathinam in Madras. She was a resident of Point Pedro, Jaffna, Ceylon, but wanted to go to Madras to fulfil a vow. He stated that he heard from his wife that the draft had been lost and so he sent another draft on 2–3–57 for Rs. 200/- He added that his wife did not visit Madras and that he does not know how the draft was sent to S. Govindarajalu of Porto Novo. The Inspector then traced T. Kumaraswamy of Port Swetenham, who admitted having sent a draft for Rs. 350/- to K. Janaki at Tiruchirapalli. This draft was also lost and therefore Kumaraswamy sent another draft for the same sum. The Manager of the Chartered Bank at Kuala Lampur was then examined. He stated that V. Chinnadorai of Pahang applied for a draft of Rs. 772-8-2 in favour of Dhanalakshmi of Tiruchirapalli. This draft was also reported to have been lost and so a duplicate was issued for the same sum. All the witnesses denied knowledge of Govindarajalu of Porto Novo. From the confidential enquiries made by the Inspector, it was evident that these transactions were devious attempts to violate the foreign exchange control order. It

was also clear that opium smuggler Govindarajalu of Porto Novo took advantage of these illegal transactions.

9. The Inspector then flew to Jaffna and traced Janaki, wife of Kumarasamy. She admitted having received the draft for Rs. 350/- and stated that as she owed Rs. 1,000/- to a relative of hers by name Meenakshi at Madras, she sent the draft for Rs. 350/- through a man who is not known to her. When questioned as to how she could hand over a draft to an unknown person, she could not give any satisfactory explanation. Further enquiries revealed that she is closely related to one Nataraja of Velvettithurai, who has a notorious reputation as an international smuggler. T. Nagarathinam was then traced at Point Pedro, but she denied having received any draft for Rs. 200/- from her husband in Malaya and she could not explain how the draft was sent to Govindarajalu of Porto Novo.

10. As the investigation had been completed, a charge sheet was filed under Section 379 I. P. C. and Section 52 of the Post Office Act against T. Govindan Nair and Muthurangan. The lower Court committed both the accused to take their trial in the Sessions Court. At this stage, the Public Prosecutor held that there was not sufficient evidence against Muthurangan and therefore the charge against him was withdrawn. The trial against T. Govindan Nair was proceeded with. He was found guilty and sentenced to 4 years' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100/-.

11. The lessons learnt from these investigations are that postal employees are primarily responsible for abstraction offences, that detection is possible by the employment of stool-pigeons in sorting offices and that such of those culprits who escape this internal watch can be caught by surveillance at Post Office counters when they attempt to cash pilfered postal orders.

Prevention of Types of Criminality resulting from social changes accompanying economic development in less developed countries.

BY

N. KRISHNASWAMY, M.Sc., I.P.S.

(Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crimes, Madras City)

It is now commonly accepted that crime is a predominantly urban phenomenon. In a study of criminality resulting from social changes accompanying economic development in a country like India, one must inevitably turn one's attention to her urban areas, her old cities and her new towns, now throbbing with the new life of a fast developing economy.

It will be useful, before embarking on a study of a specific area, to review some of the general principles determining the change in the nature and extent of criminality in a community changing from a rural to an urban type. This preliminary understanding of the general principles will facilitate a clear understanding of the trends in a specific urban community that we may take up for study.

In the rural community, the home and the community form a well integrated system, socially and economically. The small size of the community and the leisurely pace of daily life enables all sections of it to watch its members, encourage the good, discourage the bad. Neighbourhood opinion, social practices, institutions like religious or social panchayats exert strong social control and discipline. Within the family too there is time and attention given to individual discipline. Conformity is the rule, and non-conformity is rare, and invokes effective corrective processes immediately it appears.

The growth of the rural community into an urban community quickly destroys all the elements that make for stability. The unity and cohesive character of the community and the family quickly break down under the impact of the new economic forces. Families break up and their individual members scatter afar to seek their livelihood. Women and children start earning and become economically independent. Daily life takes each member into different environments and interests, and the pace of daily life leaves little time for the family to be together and pay attention to the interests that bind the family together. The family bond becomes a nominal bond. Nor do the cohesive bonds of the old community survive. No one knows who his neighbour is, nor does one care to know. The neighbourhood becomes merely a collection of strangers who have migrated from different parts of the mofussil to the town. Community opinion or control ceases to exist.

Urban conditions of life give rise to new groups bound together by new mercenary interests—tenants, landlords, workers, employers, politicians, Government servants, and the like. The body politic becomes a conglomeration of conflicting group interests each protecting itself by legislation. Old community institutions which dispensed justice and imposed discipline with a human touch, are replaced by cold legal institutions. The community seeks to regulate itself with a vast body of ever increasing legislation; legislation that protects the rights of some groups and often offends the rights of others; legislation that often goes counter to fundamental or traditional conceptions of justice. (How many of our statutes have been declared *ultra vires* of our Constitution, by reason of their offending fundamental rights!) Disputes which

neighbours settled between themselves, erring children who were corrected at home by the parents, in the old order, all come to the law courts in the new order. When one sees all this, one realises how far the urban community drifts from the human values and institutions of the old rural community.

The developing urban areas with their employment opportunities naturally draw a constant influx of people from the mofussil, seeking a livelihood, and soon the evils of over-population become evident in the formation of slums. The politics of the city or the town takes root in the slums where votes can be bought in large numbers. Various Acts of legislation such as those prohibiting drinking, gambling and prostitution, and Acts such as seek to regulate various activities of the community, make for fields of anti-social activities which, if normally lucrative, are doubly so by virtue of their becoming illegal. These illegal trades preserve themselves by sharing their vast profits with politicians and law enforcement agencies, and the atmosphere of crime grows and flourishes.

Urbanization thus throws up no end of new and complex economic and social forces, which the new institutions of urban life are unequal to, because they are not equipped well enough, mentally or legally, to meet the new types of problems. The parent and the teacher of today has no understanding of the extraordinary forces that are moulding the minds, attitudes and behaviours of children in modern urban in life. The legal institutions like the police organization, the judiciary and the prison administration have neither a clear understanding nor the necessary equipment in men and materials, nor the legal powers to deal with the social and economic factors that make for and maintain criminality. Human ingenuity spurred by the struggle for survival exploits every field of anti-social activity that is lucrative, and both legislation and legal institutions are left far behind in the race.

We may now stop to consider more specifically how the social forces, attitudes, values, habits and other circumstances in the urban community draw the individual into a career of criminality, into membership of the criminal sector of the body politic. This process has two fundamental aspects. Firstly, the causes of criminality are invariably traceable to the childhood of the criminal, and the process is usually a transition from mischief to truancy, then to delinquency and finally to criminality. Secondly, the taking of such a course is largely determined by environmental conditions of the home and surroundings and the special experiences through which the child lives and grows.

To elaborate, the child which has no security, comfort, happiness, parental control or guidance, etc., in the home, is inevitably driven to seek these in the world outside, when he is subjected to all its corrupting influences. We have already seen how urban life tends to break up cohesive family life. Sometimes even a child coming from a happy well-knit family, may be unwittingly forced into truant habits. Physical or mental handicaps, want of aptitude or interest in the curricula activities of the school, a preference for extra-curricula activities, etc., are factors which may not always be known to the parent or teacher, and forcing the child into school or into activities or standards that he is unequal to, may lead him into truancy. And then again all may be well with the home and the school, but not with the neighbourhood in which he lives. The home may be so crowded that he has to spend his time on the streets. All sorts of anti-social characters may live and conduct their activities in the area. In the home where there is no privacy he may observe sexual activity ; in the neighbourhood he may see gambling, drinking, and prostitutlon in the raw. He may even do odd jobs for anti-social elements residing in the locality. The home and the school can do little to save the children from such tremendous environmental influences over which they have no control.

In daily life the child lives and grows within his own gronp. It may be a play group, or a

truant group or a delinquent group, but this group is the only social world for the child. The rest of the world is a world of adults who have neither the time nor the inclination to peep into the social world of the child and see what values obtain there. The child naturally adopts the values and behaviour standards of his own group, and does so, because that is the only means of obtaining approval and membership of that group. The child's preferences may lead to the values and behaviour standards obtaining within his group exercising a greater influence on him than those obtaining in his home or in his school, and at this stage the home and the school lose their influence over the child.

The child's group—whatever be its character, playful, truant, or delinquent—pursues interests and activities in every-day life, which bring it in constant conflict with other interest in the area. Mischief, noise, and rough play become a source of irritation and annoyance to neighbours, and these activities are conducted in the neighbourhood if there are no adequate play-field facilities in the area. A broken window, a punctured tyre, a trampled flower bed,—all acts of the mischievous group,—or petty thefts, doing lookout jobs for distillers and gamblers, pimping for prostitutes, all acts of the delinquent group—soon bring the children to police notice. A few of the children are picked up, taken into police custody, placed before court, and put into corrective schools or under probation, and their names are placed on record. To himself and to others the child becomes identified as a law breaker as one who has come to adverse police notice. In corrective schools he learns a lot about the rest of the world of crime, from the others like him, who come there ; hears boastful stories of their exploits and tells his own. And returning to society with none willing to give him a job, he falls back naturally and easily into the criminal fraternity to eke out his living by a career of crime.

From this general understanding of the crime problem we may now proceed to examine the changing pattern of criminality over the decade from 1950 to 1959,—a decade of phenomenal economic growth—in Madras City. A specific look at some of the old and new industrial pockets in the City may also be of value in lending confirmation to our assessments, and hence, in addition to the overall crime figures of Madras City I have furnished the figures in respect of three of its police divisions ;—

(*a*) Vepery Police Division, which because of the Buckingham and Carnatic and the Basin Bridge Electric Power House, is an old industrial pocket.

(*b*) Sembium Police division, which by virtue of the addition of the Integral Coach Factory to the Loco and Carriage Works and also of other industries, has developed over the decade into a new major industrial pocket of the City.

(*c*) Saidapet Police division which because of the Industrial Estate, the film industry, and the location of other small industries on its fringes in Chingleput District is developing into a new minor industrial area, without losing its predominant character as a residential area.

The figures relating to Madras City and these three divisions are furnished in Annexures I to IV respectively.

The rising *per capita* income, the rising cost of living index, the enormous increase in building activity, the increasing volume of industry and commerce and all-round economic development are in ready evidence to one who sees the City physically and to one who analyses economic statistics of the City over the decade. There is a good demand for labour, and this is bringing in a continuous influx into the City from the mofussil.

The first striking feature about Madras City and that its total area has remained static and it is only in recent years that the outskirts of

the City have started developing. The population that has grown and the new buildings, residential and industrial, have gradually filled up all the open spaces, in the City. The bulk of land is privately owned. Land belonging to the Government or the Corporation of Madras has almost entirely been appropriated for building purposes. Unlike Bombay and Calcutta cities, Madras has followed a predominantly horizontal direction in building development. Public playgrounds numbered 43 in 1959.

The rise in the population from about 14 lakhs in 1950 to an estimated 20 lakhs in 1959 has inevitably resulted in an acute shortage of housing. Building activity has been meeting the requirements mainly of industry and the residential requirements of the lower middle, middle and higher classes. Residential buildings increased from 79,213 in 1950 to 92,460 in 1959. The labouring classes have been driven inevitably into the slums. The appalling conditions of living in the slums are no deterrent to these people for whom cheap rents and nearness to their work-spots are the main considerations. Existing slums are therefore growing larger or denser in their population (and are, therefore, becoming increasingly difficult to dislodge) while at the same time new slums and colonies of pavement dwellers are cropping up overnight wherever opportunity presents itself.

A survey made in 1954 estimated that the slums in Madras City numbered 306, and 57,346 families comprising a population of 2,65,000 lived in them—almost 15% of the then estimated population of 16 lakhs. The slums covered an area of 994 acres which meant an average population density varying from 29 to 192 families per acre, as against a desirable density of not more than 20 families per acre. The slums counted in this survey were the thatched hut type, but it must be stated that there are large brick and mortar residential areas in the city which are no better than slums. The vast majority of these slums are on private land. The tenancy laws, involved systems of sub-letting, and the very character of the slum dwellers, make the landlords helpless ; investment by them on provision of amenities will fetch them no additional return and hence they are not interested in providing these ; and legal difficulties stand in the way of the Corporation of Madras providing these amenities. The slums stand condemned to neglect and ruin.

There has been generally a recognition of the need to tackle the slum problem in the City. In 1951-52 the Corporation of Madras raised a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs and improved 41 slums situated on Corporation and Government lands. Amenities by way of water-supply, lighting and drainage were provided. The State allotment of Rs. 168 lakhs under the Second Five-Year Plan was earmarked entirely for the slum problem of Madras City. The general pattern of improvement is to secure a population density not exceeding 20 to 25 families per acre, and resettle families displaced by enforcing this yardstick, and new families coming into the City in new outlying areas of the City. Two forms of cheap housing have been planned—the Open developed plot type and the tenement type. The former type involves an outlay of about Rs. 1,250 per family providing a plot 1,000 to 1,200 square feet in extent, with a plinth of 300 square feet, on which the family can put up a hut. Provision is made for a flushout for each hut, for one tap for every 8 huts and for roads, street lights, drains and playgrounds for the colony. A subsidy of Rs. 150 per family is provided for enabling the family to put up a hut. Rents of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 p.m. are charged, per plot. The tenement type involves an outlay of Rs. 3,500 per family, and provides a brick and mortar flat with a plinth of about 350 square feet with its own tap, bath and latrine, and electric supply. Rents range from Rs. 10 to 13 p.m. per tenement depending on whether they are in a one or multi-storeyed building. Density ranges from 20 to 25 families per acre in single storeyed tenements to 50 to 60 families per acre in four storey tenements.

With the Government of India advancing 37½% of the outlay as a loan and a like proportion as subsidy, and with the State Government meeting the rest as a subsidy, the Second Plan allotment of Rs. 168 lakhs has been distributed, Rs. 112 lakhs to the Corporation of Madras for improving slums north of the Cooum river, and Rs. 56 lakhs to the City Improvement Trust for improving slums south of the river. With plans approved for an expenditure of Rs. 76.23 lakhs for improving 13 slums and providing 2,588 open plots and 892 tenements, the Corporation of Madras has to date spent Rs. 28.76 lakhs and rehabilitated 765 families. Likewise with plans approved for an expenditure of Rs. 62 lakhs for improving 12 slums and providing 2,395 open plots and 530 tenements the City Improvement Trust has so far spent Rs. 32 lakhs and rehabilitated 666 families.

There has been a certain amount of controversy between the open plot type and the tenement type of development, and the present Government policy is in favour of combining both in each scheme, with tenements to the extent of 20% in the hope that ultimately there will be a gradual shift to 100% tenements. The open plot type has higher fire hazards, but is economical, is available for a cheap rent, and is in keeping with the traditional South Indian mode of rural life. The tenement is more costly, and the rents are prohibitive for the labouring classes, and our present financial resources will not permit of a quick all tenement plan of rehabilitation. With suitable safeguards against fire hazard there is much to be said for the open plot type. Besides being cheap, this makes for privacy for each family and this will tend to integrate and re-establish the cohesive character of family life, and thus make for a stabilising influence in the growing community.

While a good deal has been done in tackling the slum problem, we cannot as yet claim to have tackled the whole of it, or equipped ourselves sufficiently to tackle it effectively. Schemes executed or planned so far, almost entirely relate to slums situated on Government or Corporation land. Slums situated partly or wholly on private land, which from the majority of the city slums, have not been touched so far. Acquisition of land is a slow, involved and devious process, and can be set at naught by litigation. The Corporation has not the legal authority to extend or insist on minimum amenities in slums on private land. Nor is there effective legal provision for ensuring population density standards, preventing sub-letting, etc. And lastly if rent collection is not efficient in the new colonies, this will cut at the root of the economics on which these new schemes are founded. All these legal infirmities, lacunæ, and requirements have to be made good. The absence of cheap transport is another factor which is often lost sight of. Cheap transport is the direct answer to the desire of people to be near their work-spots which make them seek a home in ths nearby slums.

In the area of public health, Madras City had 3,638 public water taps and 454 public latrines in 1950 and these increased to 5,248 and 567 respectively by 1959. Though daily consumption of water in the city has risen from about 13 million gallons of water in 1950-51 to about 30 million gallons of water in 1959-60 the supply is still inadequate; practically every public tap, particularly those in or near slum areas, become the scene of noisy brawls and sometimes violent fights between the large number of women who wait there for hours to share the meagre supply of water. These quarrels are frequently continued by the menfolk within the slum. And then again the inadequacy of the public latrines, particular in or near the slums results in extensive nuisance on the locality, and police action in regard to these nuisance cases naturally evokes a sense of resentment, injustice and antipathy for the police. Absence of amenities thus promotes an atmosphere of antagonism towards the police or public authority, and breaches of the law become the prevailing rule on these areas. The thief, the prohibition

offender, the gambler and the prostitute find an ideal shelter in these slums for both economic reasons and professional convenience. Every disturbed situation in the City becomes an opportunity for quick gain by snatching and looting or an occasion for giving vent to their pent-up angers and passions against society. The increasing trend of juvenile delinquency seen in Annexure I and of affray cases, seen in Annexures II to IV are traceable to a great extent to the slums of Madras City.

Educational facilities for children have increased vastly over the decade. In 1950 there were 613 schools with a strength of 109,366 children and these figures increased to 254,685 by 1959. The entire school education has been made free for all children whose parents earn less than Rs. 100/- p.m. and children of non-gazetted Government servants. The free mid-day meal scheme has been given a good fillip and the number of children benefiting by the scheme rose from 7,663 in 1950 to 48,859 in 1959. American studies have clearly shown a direct relationship between truancy and under-nourishment and physical handicaps, in children. These conditions being what they are in India, and in Madras in particular, the free mid-day meal in school is easily a most valuable scheme that promotes children's health and education.

Some failings in the scheme of education are, however, evident and the steady rise of juvenile delinquency figures in evidence over the decade can be stated to result from these to a certain extent. Firstly many schools do not have adequate playgrounds. Nor are there an adequate number of public playgrounds in all parts of the City. Public playgrounds numbered 22 in 1950 and 43 in 1959 and many of them are small and inadequate for the needs of the areas they serve. The result is inadequate healthy physical activity in the daily life of school children. Scouting, Blue Birds, Girl Guides, the N. C. C. and the A. C. C. drew a total of only 12,191 children into their activities by 1959. Secondly the system of education and their curricula are predominantly intellectual and do not provide adequate channels for mechanical or other aptitudes and interests. Trade and occupational schools are perhaps not available in sufficient number, and it is necessary to diversify school education so as to meet a wide range of aptitudes and interests. Lastly recreational activities and extra-curricula activities in schools are not sufficienty diversified and not sufficiently interesting as to provide an attractive alternative to the corrupting attractions of the City. It is quite common to see groups of school or college students going together to a picture, and then to a hotel, smoking cigarettes and chewing betel, and such activity must frequently arise from or result in truancy and delinquency. Interesting films even the usual feature films shown in the city theatres which are such a craze with children,—shown frequently in the healthy atmosphere of the school, would cut at the root of factors making for truancy and delinquency.

Student indiscipline, though not on the scale and in the violent forms seen in Lucknow, Banares, Aligarh and other Universities of North India, is nevertheless a feature of the life of Madras City that cannot be entirely overlooked. A magnified form of truancy and a modified form of delinquency, student indiscipline must also be put down to the same causes—the failure of the educational system to assert and maintain healthy values and behaviour standards. With students having been drawn into the freedom struggle, the student community has become infected, irretrievably perhaps, with politics. Immature students are easily drawn into political tensions and conflicts that they do not understand. Public or political issues frequently become the occasion for student meetings and demonstrations, where irresponsible opinion and behaviour find quick expression. Student agitators and student agitations have thus become a new law and order problem in urban areas.

Despite the anti-social forces let loose by urbanization, Madras City has largely maintained the generally peaceful traditions of South India. Crime, therefore, has been generally free from violence. Even the imposition of political cleavages on the body politic has not altered this basic situation. The two general elections held in 1951 and 1957 and the Municipal elections held in 1954 and 1959 based on adult franchise, have been peaceful despite their massive proportions. An analysis of voting figures over the two sets of elections would show a poor, and indeed a declining position for Leftist parties, radical or otherwise. Early in the decade the Communists went underground and took to guerilla warfare. The party was outlawed but their activities did not influence the life of the City very much. In subsequent years organizations like the Dravida Kazhagam, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Tamil Arasu Kazhagam, the Communists and the Socialists organized agitations on various social, economic and linguistic issues. The figures of loudspeaker licences issued (other than for music) and the figures of feeding charges of forces mobilized for maintaining order show a continuous increase over the decade, and are an index of the generally increasing political activity. Notwithstanding all this, the City continues to maintain the peaceful traditions of South India.

The recent elections have been characterised by indifferent voting by the middle classes and heavy voting by the slum classes. Adult franchise has inevitably taken politics to the slums, and every slum teams with Sanghams of every shade of political opinion. The Sanghams and their leaders have become important links in the political machinery of every party. The vote to the slum dweller has become a means of obtaining a favour or a convenience from the political parties through the Sanghams, and affiliations are often determined by the party that offers the most. It is but natural that with the slums already forming one of the chief centres of economic and social tensions in the City, the super-imposition of political factors must make for sharper cleavages and greater tensions, and unless the slum conditions of living are radically improved, these may prove to be a canker eating into the vitals of society.

If we see the figures of crime under the various heads in the City and the three selected divisions in Annexures I to IV we readily observe certain important trends. After reaching a peak in 1953, total cognizable crime—the bulk of it being professional property crime—and most of its sub-heads have been following a downward trend. Violent crimes have all along maintained a low level of incidence. The number of prosecutions under section 75 I.P.C.—in other words, the number of criminals with previous property case convictions reverting to property crimes, has also dropped since 1956, when compared to pre-1956 levels. Juvenile delinquency figures in regard to property crimes given in Annexures II to IV show a downward trend. House-breakings and miscellaneous thefts have declined sharply, but cycle thefts, open door house thefts, children jewels thefts and pocket-picking cases have declined more gradually. The general level of cheating and criminal breach of trust cases has been steady with fluctuations within a small range only. There would thus appear to be a persistence of easy crimes, opportunity crimes and sharpwitted crimes which are facilitated by urban conditions of living. but the overall trend professional crime is certainly one of decline.

From 1956 onwards a phenomenal intensification in the policing of the City is in evidence in the sharply mounting figures of preventive arrests and security cases against the professional criminal element. Externment of non-local criminal elements was commenced in 1958, and a tremendous impetus was given to the use of scientific and intelligent methods of studying and combating professional crime, and these steps no doubt helped to bring down the level of professional

crime. Side by side there was a sharp rise in the rounding up of adult and juvenile destitutes and beggars for institutional and other forms of protection, and a tremendous drive against Prohibition, Gambling, Immoral Traffic and allied forms of crime. The enforcement of Prohibition was transferred from the Excise to the Police department and became an exclusive police responsibility from 1-11-55. Figures would suggest a marked shift in the pattern of crime over the decade, from the old traditional types of crime against person and property to the new illegal types of vice crime. Experience confirms this and shows that a good number of old professional criminals who used to commit property crimes in order to get money to indulge in vice, now make both money and pleasure in the field of vice itself. Juvenile delinquency which shows a downward trend in the field of property crime in Annexures II to IV shows an upward trend in Annexure I, where the overall figures are dominated by vice crime, mainly gambling.

In assessing the exact volume of fluctuations of illegal vice that is prevalent in a community —be it gambling, drinking, prostitution or pornography—statistics of cases booked may not always provide an accurate basis. Firstly there is no complainant or aggrieved party in these cases. The person who provides vice gets money, and the person who seeks vice gets pleasure ; both offend the law, but both are satisfied, and so both take all steps against the possibility of detection. The police have not only to investigate and prosecute these offences, but also unearth them. By the very nature of these offences, the offenders can be prosecuted successfully only if they are caught red-handed. Once the offences are completed, there is no material evidence left of their commission, and they never come to light. The greater the attention given, the larger the number of cases, the police are able to detect. Figures of such cases booked are therefore more accurately an index of police vigilance than of the incidence of such cases. There can be no guarantee that a constant and high level of vigilance will be maintained by the police. Multifarious other duties, or corrupting influences may divert their attention, and fluctuation in the number of cases detected may arise from such causes.

Again, vice offences may assume new forms which do not become readily apparent, or which may be more difficult to tackle due to various causes. The drive against illicit distillation centres in the City and its precincts in recent years for instance, saw a changeover from consumption of illicit liquor to licit liquor—from illegally distilled arrack to legally prepared medications, tinctures, essences, spirits etc.—which had additionally the legal protection afforded to the consumption or use of medicinal and toilet preparations. The fall in the figures of Immoral Traffic offence during 1958 and 1959 is directly attributable to the practical difficulties in enforcing the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act (Central Act 104 of 1956) which replaced the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, with effect from 1-5-1958. The relentless drive against cotton betting offences in the City is reflected in the rising figures since 1957, the higher overall figures and the rising trend of gambling offences of all kinds in the preceding years being due to the predominance of ordinary street gambling offences. A more significant indication of the rising trend in regard to gambling during the decade is to be found in the earnings of the Madras Race Club. The total earnings by way of entrance fees and betting money rose from nearly Rs. 162 lakhs in 1952-53 to Rs. 234 lakhs in 1959-60.

Anti-social activity will always naturally seek the easiest and safest channels of expansion. It will move into areas where there is no prohibitory law, or where the existing law or its enforcement agency are weak. Both law and the law enforcement agencies are weakest where the law seeks to enforce virtue. To set oneself against human instincts like the gambling or sex instincts, or failings like

the weakness for drink, is to undertake a very serious responsibility indeed. This task is in a great measure beyond the scope and capacity of law, for what is good and what is bad cannot be defined in legal terms ; and likewise beyond the scope and capacity of law enforcement agencies, who cannot be expected to root out basic human failings with the help of weak laws. Drinking, gambling, pornography and prostitution are normally lucrative trades because they cater to a wide demand springing from basic human instincts and failings and illegality only makes these trades more lucrative. Even so with other daily human needs. The laws of supply and demand result in appreciating values in commodities or articles of scarcity, and these very commodities become new hunting grounds for anti-social elements, for the easy money to be found there. Shortages of housing, food, cement, steel and the whole range of commodities required in urban life are all a new environment that gives rise to new anti-social types. The hoarder, the black-marketeer, the middleman, broker, and the pimp are all the illegitimate products of the scarcities and controls of modern urban life. Imposition of controls and laws which make these new fields of activity illegal, only make them more lucrative. New laws create new fields of crime, and the decade has brought in several laws and controls to be enforced in the city, covering practically every aspect and every sector of its daily life.

It must be particularly noted that the resources and equipment of the police force in manpower and vehicles saw very little improvement over the decade. What little improvement there was, was certainly not commensurate with the increasing burden that the force has had to shoulder over the decade. The results accruing from inadequate or ineffective legislation, coupled with inadequate strengthening of the enforcement agencies are sometimes not sufficiently well appreciated. Legal or practical loopholes in the law enable the continuance of the activity sought to be banned, despite all efforts of the enforcement agencies. An already overworked enforcement system may not be able to do justice to new laws entrusted to it for enforcement with its existing manpower and equipment resources. And finally the profits of illegal activities in contravention of old or new laws may go to corrupt the enforcement agency and make it ineffective in implementing all laws. Administrative requirements in the City would therefore call for searching review, in the light of the crime trends detailed above.

In conclusion, we discern in the crime picture of the decade 1950-1959 in Madras City, declining figures of the professional type of crimes against person and property, and rising figures in vice crimes. For reasons already detailed, the declining figures of professional crime reflect accurately a declining incidence, while the increasing figures of vice crime may indicate, but not necessarily, a rising incidence. It would however be logical to state—and practical experience tends to confirm this—that the shift from professional crime to vice crime is a natural trend. It is therefore necessary to evolve methods for accurately estimating the incidence and trends in vice crime, in order to put our conclusions on a firm basis. And finally it has become necessary to consider, study and analyse these crime sectors not in isolation, but within the total crime situation comprised of these sectors.

The sum total of crime in a community is determined by—

(a) the nature of the acts which are defined as criminal at a given point of time, the exact incidence of which cannot be accurately assessed because they are partly of a type which are spontaneously reported, and partly of a type which are never reported but have to be unearthed.

(b) the fields of lucrative anti-social activity that lie beyond the boundaries of the criminal law and to which there is a

natural flow from existing fields of criminal activity.

(c) the effect of the two sets of forces in the community that respectively promote and deter lucrative criminal or anti-social activity.

Any solution of the crime problem must therefore reckon with these factors. What then are the solutions? The following may be some useful avenues of thought and action :—

(a) There should be a reliable and periodic assessment of the trends in the overall pattern and extent of all types of crime and anti-social activity and the measures necessary to combat these. Every enforcement and social welfare agency in the community—the police, education, public health, and other departments—must have a special study group to study and tackle the forces or factors in their respective sectors that promote crime or anti-social activity. Specific thought must be given to evolving a well-co-ordinated and integrated programme by all enforcement and social welfare agencies.

(b) Planning for social welfare must give specific consideration to measures for countering anti-social behaviour. Planning for housing for instance should be such as to re-establish the privacy and unity of family life and to provide the amenities that make for a well ordered and cohesive community life in every part of the city.

(c) Curricula and extra-curricula activities in educational institutions, particularly those serving "delinquency-prone" areas must be so diversified and organized as to effectively counter all influences that make for truancy, delinquency and indiscipline.

(d) There should be a comprehensive re-appraisal of the penal law and procedure which were framed in the 18th and 19th century in vastly different social and economic conditions, and within a different understanding of the nature and extent of the crime problem. There should likewise be a re-appraisal of later additions to the statute book, in the light of modern scientific understanding of the crime problem.

(e) The police force should be equipped with the necessary manpower, training and material equipment by way of transport, communications and other scientific equipment, so that it can deal effectively with the crime problem on the basis of a correct understanding and assessment of the problem.

(f) There must be a scientific re-assessment of the reformative value of our penal institutions, and in regard to reformation, reclamation and rehabilitation it is necessary to consider how these may be effected within a normal social environment, so as to condition the criminal to the acceptable behaviour norms of society. A system of compulsory employment within a normal social environment, in accordance with the individual's interests and aptitudes, could be considered as a specific instance.

A community that wants to eradicate crime from its midst must, in short, be willing not only to do some real heart-searching on whether all sections and individuals within it, young and old, rich and poor, are getting a fair deal in regard to the basic essential of a balanced and decent life, but must also be willing to arm itself and its agencies and institutions with all the powers and equipment necessary to ensure that such a fair deal is in fact given to all the sections and individuals composing it.

ANNEXURE I

Statistics for Madras City for the Decade 1950–59

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. Area ...	50 Sq. Miles	50 Sq. Miles	50 Sq. Miles	50 Sq. Miles	50 Sq. Miles	50 Sq. Miles	50 Sq. Miles	50 Sq. Miles	50 Sq. Miles	50 Sq. Miles
2. Population (1951 figures as per census, rest approximate).	14,16,056	14,16,056	14,85,000	15,57,000	16,32,000	17,11,000	17,94,000	18,81,000	19,73,000	20,68,000
3. Cost of Living Index.	325	334	330	351	341	321	358	374	401	429
4. No. of Residential Buildings ...	79,213	79,883	81,601	82,119	82,876	84,252	86,058	87,643	89,392	92,460
5. No. of Corporation Dispensaries ...	32	32	33	33	33	35	40	40	43	43
6. No. of Corporation Child Welfare and Maternity Centres.	30	30	30	30	34	37	41	43	43	44
7. No. of schools ...	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	694
8. Strength of Schools.	1,09,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,685
9. No. of children benefiting by free Mid-day Meal at School.	7,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,859
10. No. of Public Playgrounds ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

11. No. of Public Latrines ...	454	463	469	483	483	488	506	536	553	567
12. No. of Public Water Taps ...	3,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,248
13. Average daily water consumption in the city ...	13 Million gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 Million gallons.
14. Total No. of slums (as per 1954 survey) ...	...	...	...	...	306	...	...	...	...	...
15. Population of slums.	...	...	...	...	2,65,000	...	...	..	...	...
16. Strength of Police Force (Officers and Men) ...	3,320	3,438	3,454	3,487	3,543	3,790	3,784	3,851	3,911	3,820
17. Total cost of Police Force. Rs. ...	38,28,249	41,24,846	42,37,680	43,25,922	47,63,506	49,32,665	50,86,507	58,27,939	62,93,363	69,32,505
18. No. of Police Stations.	28	29	30	30	30	35	35	35	36	36
19. No. of Police Out Posts ...	6	7	7	7	8	10	11	11	11	11
20. No. of Police Motor Vehicles ...	70	70	73	70	71	71	75	75	75	77
21. No. of Licensed Cinemas ...	31	33	34	38	40	40	40	40	40	40

ANNEXURE I

Statistics for Madras City for the Decade 1950-59—*(Contd.)*

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
22. No. of sound amplifier licences issued (other than for music) ...	2,209	3,180	4,312	3,800	4,076	4,498	4,567	4,512	4,713	4,815
23. Expenditure for feeding Police forces mobilized for maintaining law and order Rs. ...	59,987	66,731	45,333	56,308	26,353	80,548	83,486	1,83,333	1,03,679	...
24. No. of Motor Vehicles which paid tax in the city at end of the year ...	9,443	8,182	13,074	10,372	11,676	12,536	14,802	15,553	17,369	18,009
25. No. of Hackney Garages licensed ...	4,534	4,091	3,603	3,002	4,475	5,485	5,511	5,575	5,521	5,485
26. No. of cycles licensed in Corporation of Madras ...	66,408	71,292	70,522	86,538	94,034	1,03,578	...	(Licensing abolished in 1956)		
27. Total No. of Motor Vehicle Accidents.	2,718	2,953	2,903	2,511	2,690	2,900	3,632	4,062	4,272	4,196
28. Total cognizable crime I.P.C. Parts I to V—S. Nos. 1 to 38 of Statement A—Reported cases	5,762	7,504	8,666	9,504	9,261	8,419	8,517	7,145	6,288	6,010

29. Cognizable crime—Local and special laws, etc., Part VI—Statement A A—Reported Cases ...	1,52,663	1,05,309	1,13,776	1,12,656	97,801	97,697	99,716	85,746	89,759	89,414
30. No. of cases prosecuted for enhanced punishment under Section 75 I.P.C.	1,145	884	1,040	1,013	1,013	996	496	724	730	786
31. Murder ...	14	18	30	26	21	16	16	12	10	18
32. Dacoity ...	...	6	6	...	1	2	1	3	1	...
33. Robbery ...	46	71	58	38	39	39	35	14	13	15
34. House-breakings by Day and Night ...	550	669	733	736	688	428	620	341	205	154
35. Cattle theft ...	49	53	79	66	36	42	41	47	63	45
36. Miscellaneous thefts (all categories) ...	3,983	5,345	6,299	7,071	6,638	5,830	5,663	4,884	4,118	4,045
(a) Cycle thefts ...	219	334	354	438	345	336	228	246	204	143
(b) Pocket Picking ...	220	349	454	544	434	463	351	246	204	143
(c) Children's Jewel Thefts ...	132	177	141	172	173	146	125	145	132	80
37. Criminal Breach of Trust ...	249	305	325	334	452	416	382	379	375	411

ANNEXURE I

Statistics for Madras City for the Decade 1950–59—(*Concld.*)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
38. Cheating ...	128	206	239	231	279	288	278	235	211	221
39. Preventive arrests ...	2,898	3,000	3,613	3,456	2,930	3,223	3,728	9,723	16,570	17,838
40. Security cases ...	445	579	752	1,012	599	400	370	1,565	3,310	3,090
41. Juvenile Delinquency (all offences under I.P.C. and Local and Special Laws)	311	393	376	435	432	479	543	795	775	1,643
42. Juvenile Destitution (Section 29 Children's Act Cases) ...	353	450	715	687	362	399	492	674	1,150	2,261
43. Adult Destitution (Begging offences)	683	1,132	2,505	1,615	1,900	1,447	1,152	1,494	1,496	4,156
44. Total Prohibition Crime ...	5,370	5,747	6,725	7,690	6,980	11,945	18,414	15,953	15,090	17,285
45. Drunkenness cases.	4,266	4,155	4,735	4,464	5,525	5,435	11,432	10,900	10,171	9,056
46. Gambling Offences.	4,644	4,435	4,476	7,352	8,643	7,933	5,937	4,853	5,879	6,270
47. Immoral Traffic Act Offences ...	269	262	356	311	150	115	196	206	70	122
48. Total Collection of Madras Race Club. Rs. ...	...	...	1,61,89,415	1,33,63,610	1,11,14,929	1,35,64,464	1,64,42,059	2,12,15,226	2,34,30,519	2,34,27,57[illegible]

ANNEXURE II

Statistics for Vepery Police Division, Madras City

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. Population (as per 1951 census) ...	...	1,14,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. No. of slums (as per 1954 survey) ...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
3. Population of slums.	...	...	...	...	38,000	...	...	...	...	...
4. Murder ...	2	1	...	6	3	6	3	1	...	...
5. Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6. Robbery ...	9	23	6	2	1	4	3	...	1	1
7. House-breaking by Day and Night ...	47	66	96	74	100	53	33	10	15	8
8. House thefts ...	185	226	281	279	278	224	210	160	141	185
9. Cycle thefts ...	40	35	46	41	31	19	31	25	9	22
10. Pocket Picking ...	25	19	30	32	29	35	23	19	14	13
11. Children's Jewel Thefts ...	12	17	17	15	14	34	18	13	10	2
12. Other Thefts ...	291	167	304	379	264	223	335	167	123	159
13. Criminal Breach of Trust ...	19	29	40	28	25	36	27	19	27	19

ANNEXURE II

Statistics for Vepery Police Division, Madras City—(*Contd.*)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
14. Cheating ...	14	23	23	20	21	35	16	13	20	11
15. Preventive Arrests ...	597	487	732	719	369	402	399	1,433	1,748	1,485
16. Security Cases ...	25	18	80	76	47	45	76	188	252	280
17. Juvenile Delinquency (only property offences) ...	35	39	34	52	32	27	26	21	12	17
18. Juvenile Destitution (Section 29 Children's Act) ...	126	20	93	121	12	37	16	85	170	226
19. Adult Destitution (Begging) ...	42	23	502	312	500	327	287	239	270	474
20. Affray Cases	1,491	1,158	1,485	2,014	2,203	1,767	2,045	4,152	4,168	2,958
21. Total Prohibition Crime ...	1,011	783	1,082	1,319	1,308	1,605	2,407	3,278	3,500	3,186
22. Gambling Offences...	691	395	805	1,397	2,868	2,310	1,656	924	1,087	1,137
23. Immoral Traffic Act Offences ...	32	33	38	17	13	19	32	21	14	11
24. Labour employed in Industries—										
B. & C. Mills ...	14,862	14,819	14,594	14,265	14,113	14,198	14,779	14,505	14,732	14,622
Basin Bridge Electric Power House	...	945	1,100	1,204	1,291	1,294	1,481	1,407	1,482	1,450

ANNEXURE III

Statistics of Sembium Police Division, Madras City

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. Population (as per 1951 census) ...	...	1,13,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. No. of Slums (as per 1954 Survey) ...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
3. Population of Slums (as per 1954 Survey) ...	...	...	...	...	25,527	...	...	...	...	...
4. Murder ...	1	4	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	3
5. Dacoity ...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery ...	7	6	5	1	2	2	2	2	1	...
7. House-breakings by Day and Night ...	51	88	85	72	71	49	73	42	29	16
8. House thefts ...	153	157	170	188	195	167	203	174	148	142
9. Cycle thefts ...	17	26	28	28	17	13	23	22	13	26
10. Pocket Picking ...	2	2	3	14	20	7	12	12	8	2

ANNEXURE III

Statistics of Sembium Police Division, Madras City—(*Contd.*)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
11. Children's Jewel Theft ...	12	15	5	9	19	4	8	3	4	2
12. Other Thefts ...	212	175	198	457	328	264	218	182	149	106
13. Criminal Breach of Trust ...	17	18	20	13	28	15	17	24	34	31
14. Cheating ...	4	9	10	23	13	6	7	13	5	10
15. Preventive Arrests ...	219	309	369	345	159	132	226	685	922	869
16. Security Cases ...	15	39	22	16	12	13	34	23	42	59
17. Juvenile Delinquency (only property offences) ...	15	10	8	11	14	9	7	9	11	18
18. Juvenile Destitution (Section 29 Children's Act) ...	39	60	77	34	10	20	16	127	67	221
19. Adult Destitution (Begging) ...	51	53	97	57	69	52	85	234	290	549
20. Affray Cases ...	542	737	791	699	591	682	783	1,656	1,600	1,180
21. Total Prohibition Crime ...	774	760	775	807	723	1,000	1,733	1,766	1,465	1,478

22. Gambling Offences	306	300	354	675	840	1,379	844	546	516	450
23. Immoral Traffic Act Offences ...	20	12	21	28	12	11	9	35	15	9
24. Labour employed in Industries—										
Railway Carriage Works ...	5,740	6,068	6,190	7,318	8,064	8,304	8,078	9,320	9,472	9,408
Railway Loco Works.	4,140	4,128	4,549	4,457	4,529	4,752	5,176	5,247	5,267	5,329
Integral Coach Factory ...	...	...	...	460	921	1,663	2,542	4,779	5,948	6,638
Addisons Paints ...	89	123	132	149	169	175	196	196	211	211
India Pistons ...	112	157	187	211	275	312	390	436	450	534
Wheel & Rim Co. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	68	124
Vivekananda Industries.	35	39	43	52	54	57	58	62	63	63
Rajendra Industries.	...	...	...	...	...	43	44	45	46	47
Other Industries ...	105	115	127	128	128	128	135	142	156	164

ANNEXURE IV

Statistics of Saidapet Police Division, Madras City

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. Population (as per 1951 census) ...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. No. of Slums (as per 1954 Survey) ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
3. Population of Slums (as per 1954 Survey)	...	...	...	...	61,800	...	...	...	...	...
4. Murder ...	...	1	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
5. Dacoity ...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery ...	2	2	1	4	1	2	3	1	...	...
7. House-breakings by Day and Night ...	76	85	108	72	105	47	102	46	44	19
8. House thefts ...	152	309	385	220	313	263	270	232	200	195
9. Cycle thefts ...	17	42	20	38	24	20	14	24	11	17
10. Pocket Picking ...	11	8	35	37	22	22	10	11	11	5
11. Children's Jewel Theft ...	8	23	12	20	17	10	16	14	10	6
12. Other thefts ...	108	230	241	453	266	170	140	123	146	151

13. Criminal Breach of Trust ...	18	19	21	13	32	32	31	24	21	17
14. Cheating ...	9	19	11	17	27	23	12	25	8	12
15. Preventive arrests ...	151	179	281	238	138	119	334	791	1,993	2,244
16. Security cases ...	5	21	27	33	15	17	47	90	128	229
17. Juvenile Delinquency (only property) ...	35	37	50	47	28	33	22	23	28	8
18. Juvenile Destitution, (Section 29 Children Act) ...	...	...	30	14	...	6	6	18	20	41
19. Adult Destitution (Begging) ...	99	170	203	100	176	36	29	72	92	299
20. Affray cases ...	1,028	1,811	1,471	2,107	1,809	1,727	1,329	1,075	2,395	1,760
21. Total Prohibition Crime ...	543	572	967	1,000	772	1,408	2,289	1,248	1,543	1,341
22. Gambling Offences.	270	283	413	629	439	691	514	386	349	488
23. Immoral Traffic Act Offences ...	19	36	50	50	33	17	29	18	10	10
24. Labours employed in Industries—										
Binny Engineering Company ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	1,231	1,378	1,194

ANNEXURE IV

Statistics of Saidapet Police Division, Madras City—(*Contd.*)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Industrial Estate, Guindy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023	1,800
Halda Typrewriter, Saidapet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	85	80	135
Chelpark Company, Guindy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	42	41	35
Cork Industries, Alandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	35	50	60
Garlick and Co., Engineers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Engine Valve Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Film Studios (Vijaya, Vikrama, Ponnaluri, A.V.M., Arunachalam, Prakash, A.L.S., Film Centre, Paramount, Syamala, Golden, Madras Studios) ...	235	337	557	712	742	872	1,227	1,580	1,817	1,887

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CRIME: A SURVEY CONDUCTED AT NEYVELI

BY

P. N. VENKATARAMANI, B.A., B.T.,
(Inspector of Police, Vepery Division, Madras)

Introduction

It is the purpose of this brief survey, to determine whether criminality has resulted from social changes accompanying industrial development and economic prosperity and whether the ratio of crime to population is something abnormal under a changing economy.

A brief geographical and ethnological background of South Arcot district has been given in the first few pages of this report so that the social conditions in the newly developing industrial township in Neyveli could be properly assessed. A history of the new mining industry at Neyveli and the vista of further industrial possibilities, which lignite opens up have also been described with a view to gauging the rate of industrialization and the pattern of industries that are likely to attract more and more people in the future.

2. Geographical and Ethnological Background

South Arcot district lies on the east coast of Madras State to the south of Madras City. Its northern boundary, which is some forty miles southwards from that place is formed by the Chingleput and North Arcot districts, and it is flanked on the west by Salem, on the south by Tiruchirapalli and at its extreme south-eastern corner by Thanjavur. The southern boundary follows for the greater part of its length the course of two rivers—the Vellar, which divides the district from Tiruchirapalli and the Coleroon (Kollidam), which separates it from Thanjavur but on the north and west its limits are not defined by any well-marked natural features.

This district comprises the eight taluks of Gingee (Senji), Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Kallakurichi, Tindivanam, Tirukoilur, Villupuram and Vridhachalam and covers on the whole an area of 4,208 square miles. East of Villupuram taluk on the sea coast and north of the Ponnaiyar River lies the former French Settlement of Pondicherry which is now administered by the Government of India.

The district lies between 15° 5′ and 12° 30′ degrees of the North Latitude and 78°, 37°, and 80° of the East Longitude. The climate of the district is on the whole healthy. The average rainfall at Cuddalore is 54·79 inches. Rainfall is the heaviest along the coasts and varies with the distance of each locality from the coast and becomes less and less as the monsoon travels inwards. Porto Novo (Parangipettai) has usually the heaviest rainfall, Chidambaram comes next and Kallakurichi comes last. The north-east monsoon rainfall is more than double that of the south-west monsoon on the coast. It is also more in Vridhachalam Taluk.

The average temperature recorded at Cuddalore is about 82·6°F. The hottest months are April, May and June and the cool months are December and January. The highest and lowest recorded temperature were 110°F and 52°F respectively. The coastal parts of the district are naturally moist and damp. Famines and scarcities visited the district only occasionally and caused much less distress than elsewhere in the State. Though the fates had been lenient to South Arcot in the matter of famines they were harsh to it when floods broke out or storms hit the district.

South Arcot had a population of 2,776,767 according to the census of 1951 and 3,041,120 according to the census of 1961. Of the eight taluks it comprises, Cuddalore has nearly 440,000 people ; Chidambaram, Tirukoilur and Kallakurichi have over 350,000 ; Tindivanam, Vridhachalam and Villupuram have over 300,000 ; Gingee (Senji) has about 250,000. The density of population in the district is high, being 600 to 700 persons per square mile and in the deltaic portion in Chidambaram Taluk it is 900 to 1,000 persons per square mile which is the highest figure in the State.

During the decade 1941-1951 there was an increase of 6·4 per cent of the population in the district as a whole, 4·7 per cent in the rural and 21·2 per cent in the urban areas. The district's population increased by 9·5% between 1951 and 1961. The reasan for the comparatively small increase in the rural population is ascribed by the revenue authorities to the severe effect of the adverse seasons under which the district suffered owing to the failure of the monsoons from 1947 to 1951. It should be mentioned here that owing to adverse seasonal conditions there was a large migration of labour from the district to Madras City during the Second World War period, particularly from the Northern Taluks of Tindivanam, Gingee and Villupuram.

Of the total population of 2,776,767 in 1951, Tamil is spoken by the majority, by no less than 2,537,541 persons ; Telugu is spoken by 1,79,893 ; Kannada by 6,459 ; Urdu by 44,505 ; Hindi by 3,536 ; Malayalam by 1,494 and Marathi by 1,494 persons. Of these major languages other than Tamil, Telugu is the language of the Komatti traders of the Devangas and some other weaving castes, of the Reddi or Kamma cultivators who are so common in the centre of the district, of the Woddah earth-workers, the Balija shopkeepers, bangle-makers and the Chakkiliyar leather-workers. Kannada is the language of the weavers and of the Kudumbas who mostly reside in the south-western corner of the districts and are shepherds and makers of woollen blankets. As may be expected, the Hindus form the majority of the poople numbering, as they do, 2,620,066. The Muslims come next with 87,536 persons ; the Christians number 64,218 ; the Jains, 4,337 ; while the rest consist of a few Sikhs and Buddhists.

Except the Veppur pariahs the district contains no community of any size which can be justly described as habitually criminal. These Veppur pariahs probably number some thousands. They get their name from a village in the Vridhachalam Taluk on the road between Ulundurpet and Toludur but they are scattered through very many villages in the south-west of the district. The crimes to which they are most addicted are house-breaking and theft of cattle. "They are commonly in league with the very heads of the villages who ought to be doing their utmost to secure their arrest, and they have some useful allies in some of the Udaiyans, the caste from which were drawn the *Kavalgars* of the pre-British days. The connexion of the Udayars with the Veppur pariahs, which is of course confined to the less reputable sections among them, seems to have had its origin in the eighteenth century when they were still head *Kavalgars* and these pariahs were *talayaris*, entrusted under their orders, with police duties in the different villages." Even today it is easy to find receivers among the Udayars who protect them in diverse ways by engaging a lawyer to defend them in criminal cases and by giving food and shelter to the wives of those who are imprisoned. It is commonly declared that the relations between these two communities are of a closer nature and to these is popularly attributed the undoubted fact that the wives and daughters of these pariahs are of easy virtue. Today we find that the circle of their receivers has widened and Reddiars and Muslims in South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Salem districts have come well within this orbit.

The Veppur pariahs have been provided

with a settlement to wean them away from their criminal habits and make them useful members of society. This settlement called the Aziz Nagar Settlement after the name of a former Collector of the District, Aziz-Uddin, was started in 1913 with a strength of nearly 200 families and located in Kammapuram village in Vridhachalam Taluk about three miles from Neyveli which is now in the process of urbanization. This settlement was allotted 1,377 acres of reserve forest in that area and was managed by the Salvation Army till it was taken over by the Government in 1915. Today the population of the settlement is gradually increasing and the break-up is as follows :—

		1957	1958	1959
Males	...	460	456	456
Females	...	432	431	430
Children	...	508	514	530
Total	...	1,400	1,401	1,416

Agriculture is the main occupation of the settlers who are also encouraged to earn their livelihood during off-seasons by engaging themselves in carpentry, weaving and manufacture of leather goods. In addition to agriculture and the three industries mentioned above the settlers find employment in the neighbouring agricultural lands during the seasons of cultivation and harvest. There are about 106 settlers employed outside the settlement in different capacities as teachers, clerks, police constables, postal runners and as carpenters and casual labour in the Lignite Corporation at Neyveli.

The other communities addicted to crime in the district are the Jogis, Vellayankuppam Padayachis, the Dombos, the Donga Dasaris, the Kepmaris and the Thogamalai Koravars. The Woddahs have a bad name in Tindivanam Taluk, but elsewhere they are law-abiding enough. In this same quarter the Jogis who live ostensibly by breeding pigs, making date-leaf mats and snake-charming, give the police some trouble. The Irulans in Villupuram and Tirukoilur Taluks and round Gingee commit burglaries in a mild and unscientific manner if the season is bad and they are pressed by want, but if the groundnut crop is good they behave themselves. While the Vellayankuppam Padayachis and Sakkirathamadai Koravars are notorious for committing house-breaking and allied crime, the Irulars from Tiruchirapalli appear to have been operating on the southern border of the district in Vridhachalam Circle during the last three or four years. The Donga Dasaris who ply their trade during festivals pass among the crowd and cut necklaces from women and children, pick pockets or annex any small articles which may have been left unwatched for a moment. They pass their spoils quickly to a confederate and escape detection even if the property is missed immediately. The Dombans are a wandering caste who much resemble the Jogis. Like these latter, they subsist partly by breeding pigs and making date-leaf mats and their women, whose frail morals are somewhat of a by-word, go about begging.

The Kepmaris are one of the several non-local communities from other districts, who help to swell the criminal classes in South Arcot district. Their headquarters is Tiruvallur in Chingleput district and their counterparts Togamalai Koravars live in Ramjinagar in Tiruchirapalli district, but there is a settlement of them at Mariankuppam near Parangipettai (Porto Novo) and another large detachment at Kunisampet in the centrally administered Pondicherry territory. They commit much the same class of crime as the Donga Dasaris, frequenting railway trains and crowded gatherings and they avert suspicion by their respectable appearance and pleasant manners. Though their mother-tongue is Telugu they speak in an unsuspected accent other regional languages and Hindi, and some of them also speak English. Allied to Kepmaris are the Togamalai Koravars who belong to Tiruchirappalli district but come into South Arcot to ply their profession. They specialise

in thefts at post-office counters, banks and treasuries.

Such then is the geographical and ethnological background of the district in which is rising the new industrial township at Neyveli.

3. Area and History of Neyveli Township

Neyveli was a small village till 1951 with a population of 1,180 people, all Hindus, in Vridhachalam Taluk of South Arcot District. It lies between Cuddalore and Vridhachalam on the Villupuram-Tiruchirapalli Chord Line of the Southern Railway. The village could be reached by bus from Vridhachalam, Cuddalore, Panruti and Chidambaram. The occurrence of lignite in and around Neyveli was known previously, but actually came to prominent notice in the later thirties of the present century while drilling wells for water supply purposes. The Geological Survey of India carried out investigations and put down a number of bore holes during 1943-46 which revealed the existence of lignite over an area of 23 square miles. In view of the shortage of fuel and power in the State and the difficulties and cost involved in transporting fuel from North India, the Government of Madras turned their attention to the development of lignite as a source of supply of power, fuel and raw materials for industries in the post-war years and arranged for further investigations from 1946. A series of bore holes were drilled during the years 1948-51 and these proved the existence of reserves of lignite, estimated at 2,000 million tons, over a total area of 100 square miles. The most favourable overburden-lignite ratio and the more easily workable deposits, amounting to 200 million tons, occur in an area of about five-and-a-half square miles, at more or less the centre of which the mining scheme was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India on the 20th May 1957. The thickness of the seam in this area, which is to be worked first under the project varies from 0 to 89 feet with an average of 55 feet, and occurs at a depth of about 180 feet below the ground level. The artesian water below the lignite bed exerts an upward thrust of about six to eight tons per square foot. In the areas which are higher than the sea level, like the area taken up to be worked first, as soon as a hole is bored from the surface down to the base of the lignite at about a depth of two hundred and thirty-five feet, the artesian water rushes up in the hole to its static level of 100 feet above mean sea level, in other words. about 60 feet below ground level at this particular area where the level of the ground surface is nearly equal to or a little less than the static level, the water will flow out of such a bore hole. There are a number of flowing artesian wells put down for irrigation in the area south of the Cuddalore-Neyveli-Vridhachalam railway line and the road. There being no impermeable barrier of sufficient thickness below the lignite bed to withstand the pressure that would be exerted on the base of the lignite on the removal of the overburden, there is a risk of the artesian water heaving upwards, bursting through the lignite seam and flooding the mine, unless its pressure is kept continuously under control from the appropriate stages of mining operations.

Further investigations were conducted and it became clear that underground working would be quite out of the question. The Madras Government therefore undertook the excavation of a pilot quarry with aid from the Technical Co-operation Mission of the United States arranged through the Government of India, to determine the engineering feasibility and the economic advantage of open-cut mining. The Prime Minister of India Sri Jawaharlal Nehru visited the pilot quarry soon after work was commenced there in 1954. The excavations of the pilot quarry were taken down to about 145 feet below ground level by December 1954, and indicated that open-cut mining would be practicable, but further work had to be stopped, pending a detailed study of the ground-water problem. The investigations did not also contemplate any specific project, as such, for mining any

specific quantity of lignite, and for its utilization. The Government of India, therefore, in the meantime arranged, under the Colombo Plan for the services of the Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Limited, a firm of Consulting Engineers, well experienced in the mining of coal, to prepare a detailed project report on the economic mining, processing and utilization of the lignite. The Firm presented a report in November 1954 wherein they proposed a number of specific alternative schemes and suggested further investigations to check the thickness of the lignite seam and also to evolve an efficient and thoroughly dependable system of ground-water control. Tests and analysis abroad, in well-known laboratories of bulk samples of Neyveli Lignite, were also suggested.

By then it was evident that the magnitude and the scope of project were beyond the financial and technical capacity of the State Government. So the Central Government took over the financial responsibility for the project from the 1st January 1955 and the administrative responsibility from the 15th September 1955.

The Neyveli Lignite Project area is situated in the three taluks, *viz.* Vridhachalam, Cuddalore and Chidambaram. The temporary colony is situated in Vridhachalam Taluk and the new township which is under construction extends over a large area, both in the Vridhachalam and in the Cuddalore Taluks. In the temporary colony there are about 1,450 residential quarters, including thatched mud hutments. The New Township comprises 30 blocks. Construction in 5 blocks is under active progress. The total area of the projeet will be about 27,000 acres and will spread over 22 villages. Of these 11,000 acres in fifteen villages have been acquired and the former residents of these villages have been evacuated. Seven more villages will be acquired in course of time. 5,745 houses are being got ready in the New Neyveli Township for occupation by the employees of the Lignite Corporation. The township comprises a Maternity Centre, a High School, Dispensary, Park, Playgrounds and a modern and fully-equipped general hospital with a hundred beds. Proposals are underway to build and run picture houses, recreation clubs and auditoria. The one striking feature of the Neyveli Township is the gradual and systematic elimination of private trade and the introduction of full-fledged co-operative societies which deal in all conceivable goods. Even washermen, barbers and tailors and restaurants will be brought completely within the fold of the co-operative societies.

4. POPULATION OF THE TOWNSHIP

Neyveli, as has been said in the early paragraphs, was a tiny little village in 1951 when the population was only 1,180. With the commencement of the mining operation on a phased programme labourers, skilled and unskilled, and office workers and supervisory technical staff began to swell the population of this little village which is now rapidly becoming an urban centre.

The population rose approximately to 2,000 people in 1954, to 3,400 in 1955, to 5,916 in 1956, to 11,034 in 1957, to 22,210 in 1958 and to 28,292 in 1959. Of these there are 165 families of higher grade employees whose rank corresponds to that of gazetted officers in the State Government, 634 families of intermediaries each drawing a salary of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 a month and 1,252 families of lower grade employees such as clerks, mechanics and supervisors. The casual labour forms the bulk of the population of the township though most of them come from nearby villages or are settled in and around the project area.

Exact statistics for the years prior to 1956

are not available. The figures furnished by the Corporation are as follows :

Year		Regular unskilled and skilled	Casual unskilled	Supervisory	
				Non-technical	Technical
1956	...	682	...	160	134
1957	...	961	...	502	376
1958	...	1,199	8,366	863	677
1959	...	1,511	10,584	1,152	899

The figures furnished above show the number of persons actually employed by the Corporation in the various grades. The population statistics include the families, dependants and self-employed persons in Neyveli such as greengrocers, grocers, tailors, barbers, washermen, tea-stall keepers, hawkers and others.

5. Economic Statistics

Particulars regarding approximate total funds put into circulation in the project in the calendar years from 1954 to 1959 are not available but the figures of expenditure for the financial years from 1953-54 to 1958-59 are as under :—

Years.	*Rupees in lakhs.*
1953—54	29.75
1954—55	51.65
1955—56	80.21
1956—57	419.75
1957—58	435.75
1958—59	593.80

The particulars of cash disbursements to staff as well as to labour during the month of October 1959 is approximately 9.56 lakhs. From this it may be deduced that nearly one-sixth of the total expenditure in the project is disbursed to staff and labour by way of salary and wages and the approximate amount of money put into circulation every month in the following years is shown against each on this inference :—

		Rs.	
1953	...	50,000	every month
1954	...	72,000	„
1955	...	1,25,000	„
1956	...	5,80,000	„
1957	...	6,05,000	„
1958	...	8,30,000	„
1959	...	9,56,000	„

Thus it will be seen that there has been a progressive increase in the volume of circulation of money among the employed and their dependants in the Neyveli Township. The volocity of circulation of money is directly proportional to the increase in the wage-earning population of the township. The monthly cash disbursement as on 1st November 1959 to the staff of the Corporation is Rs. 3,61,000 and to the labour, Rs. 5,95,000.

Though there are no cost of living index numbers readily available for the new township, the index numbers for low paid employees at Cuddalore (the nearest town which will more or less faithfully reflect the cost of

living at Neyveli) furnished by the Director of Statistics, Madras, are as follows :—

Period		Index / Base : Year ended 1936 = 100
1954		361
1955		331
1956		374
1957		382
1958		405
1959	January	436
	February	415
	March	401
	April	412
	May	425
	June	427
	July	428
	August	430
	September	437
	October	438

There has been a progressive increase in the cost of living index numbers since 1954 and the upward trend continued in the year 1959 month after month except for a slight fall in February 1959.

The cost of maintenance of law and order in the Neyveli Township as compared with the other adjoining police stations in the district is almost the same. Neyveli Police Station has a sanctioned strength of one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and 9 Constables. The mine area is being guarded by two sections of Armed Reserve, South Arcot District, the cost of which (about Rs. 27,000 per annum) is borne by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Interviews with local contractors, sub-contractors and locally influential persons indicated that labour get enough wages and a little to spare. Contractors borrow occasionally from money-lenders and banks at the rate of interest varying from 6% to 36% per annum according to the seasonal demand for money. Working classes and the staff employed in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation seldom resort to borrowing and on the other hand there is in the air a sense of thrift and a desire to save.

Interviews with selected persons in private and public employment of different calling revealed that with the increase in population there was an increase in the circulation of money occasioned by commercial transactions in the necessaries of life and consumer goods. In this connexion it should be mentioned here that a touring cinema manager Sri Muthia, Sri Kalayanaraman, a sub-contractor, Sri N. S. K. Nadar, the most influential businessman of the locality and Sri V. Mahalingam, an office assistant and V. Sundaram, B.E., a section officer in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation were interviewed. The consensus of their opinion regarding the outlet of money, in channels other than normal and necessary, is that the low-paid technicians and workers and sometimes even a few members of the well-paid staff of the Neyveli Corporation who are compelled to live in a state of enforced celibacy resort to the women of the Aziz Nagar Settlement and others employed as casual labour about whose easy virtues mention has already been made. Illicit distillation and consumption of intoxicating liquor go hand-in-hand and distillation seems to be a thriving illicit trade in the villages encircling the township. Andar Kollai, Villankulam and Venniakuli in Oomangalam P. S., Korapettai in Marungur P. S. and Vellayankuppam, which lies in both the abovementioned police stations are the black spots which are subjected to constant raids by the police.

6. WELFARE ACTIVITIES.

A. Medical.

(*a*) *Existing facilities :* There is an eight-bedded hospital (four for men and four for women) housed in a building equipped with lights, fans and modern fittings and constructed at a cost of Rs. 40,000. The hospital is provided with an operation theatre, maternity

and labour ward, out-patient and dressing rooms (male and female). There is a fully equipped ambulance van attached to the hospital. The staff includes a Medical Officer and a Woman Medical Officer, a pharmacist, a trained nursing sister and a male and female nursing orderlies. Both in-patient and out-patient facilities, including ante-natal, confinement and post-natal treatment to the workers and their families have been provided. The maternity assistants as well as the Medical Officer make domicilliary visits in urgent cases needing immediate attention. Patients unable to attend hospital are given ambulance facilities. Cases that require specialised treatment for which there are no adequate facilities in the Project Dispensary are sent to the District Headquarters Hospital at Cuddalore.

Medicine which are ordinarily required (including injectibles and costly medicines) are stocked in the hospital.

(*b*) *Proposed facilities :* Sanction has been accorded by the Government of India for an up-to-date hundred bedded hospital in the New Township with provision for X-ray, operation theatre, maternity ward and out-patient block, and the work has been taken up and is in progress. There will be also a dispensary and maternity centre, and 4 first-aid centres. Apart from this, 4 Child Welfare Centres will be functioning. The location of the above units has been so planned as to meet the requirements of, and be convenient to, the entire community.

B. Housing.

Existing facilities : All the houses have separate tap connections and sanitary conveniences of water borne system and bathrooms, except in a few mud quarters where these facilities are provided in common blocks. There are about 1,450 quarters in the temporary colony and all these quarters have been occupied by the employees of this Corporation. House rent for the different quarters is collected from the employees. About 1,666 quarters have been completed in the New Township and they are being allotted to the employees from April 1959.

C. Education.

(*a*) *Existing facilities :* At present there are two schools in the New Township, viz., one High School consisting of Forms I to VI and an Elementary School with Standards I to V functioning with effect from July 1959, besides the two schools, viz., one Middle School (up to III Form) and one Elementary School (I to V Standards) already in existence in the temporary colony. A committee has been constituted to manage the affairs of the schools. The schools situated in the New Township and in the temporary colony are located in separate buildings constructed at a total cost of Rs. 4,10,000 and Rs. 80,000 respectively with pipe water-supply, modern sanitary conveniences and are provided with electricity. Every classroom has been provided with fans in all the schools. The schools have been provided with furniture, teaching aids, scientific apparatus, library books, etc. A spacious playground is attached to these schools. The Elementary School and the Middle School situated in the temporary colony have a staff of 15 teachers and 709 pupils, and 11 teachers and 211 pupils respectively. Elementary education is free. As regards the strength of students and the staff in the schools functioning at the New Township; the details are given below :

	No. on roll. 1959–1960.	Strength of staff. 1959–1960.
Neyveli Lignite— Corporation High School, New Township ...	245	18
Neyveli Lignite— Corporation Elementary School, New Township.	223	7

(*b*) *Facilities proposed :* In the New Township which is under formation it is

proposed to provide one more High School and eight Elementary Schools.

D. Recreation

(*a*) *Existing facilities :* A modern building with toilet attached, built at a centrally situated place in the Project and within the reach of all, serves as a recreation club for the benefit of the members. Facilities exist for in-door games such as Carrom, Chess, Table-Tennis, etc. Out-door games, like Hockey, Foot-ball, Basket-ball, Volley-ball, Badminton, Ringtennis, Cricket, etc., are played. Magazines (in English and in Regional Language), periodicals and dailies are supplied for the use of the members. A children's play centre with sliding chute, sea-saw, merry-go-round, etc., has been attached to the club for the benefit of the children. Sports in running events and tournaments in in-door and out-door games are conducted. Dramatic and music performance, dance recitals, etc., are also arranged during that time. Periodically free shows of films of an informative and educational nature are given. Arrangements for installation of community radio sets and provision of additional play centres for children of the employees residing in Mandarakuppam, Gangaikondan and Thandavankuppam colonies in the present project campus are being made. There are two touring cinemas in Neyveli—Sri Sankar Talkies is pitched in Vadakku Vellur, about 6 furlongs west of the township and another, situated at the eastern end of the Neyveli village on Vridhachalam-Cuddalore Highway. Each picture house could accommodate about a thousand persons at a time. The average collection per day in each of these cinema houses is Rs. 250. A third picture house Eswari Talkies is run at Vadalur, about 4 miles east, which also attracts workers from Neyveli during new film releases.

(*b*) *Facilities proposed :* In the New Township it is proposed to have two clubs for men (the Park Club and the Town Club) with suitable playgrounds and two clubs for ladies with recreation grounds. Park Club has been completed and the Town Club is nearing completion.

E. Water-supply.

Drinking water is stored in water coolers (machines designed for cooling water artificially) at the work sites. Arrangements for the supply of water to the employees at the spot through water-carriers during the working hours have been made. Protected water-supply through a pipe system has been provided for the employees in their residences. Protected water-supply has been provided for the houses in the New Township.

F. Anti-Malaria.

Great care has been taken by the Management of the Corporation with regard to the prevention of diseases and promotion of public health. The public health section consists of a fully qualified Health Officer (of the rank of a District Health Officer) with two Health Inspectors and other sanitary staff. Environmental hygiene is being maintained and routine conservancy carried out. Immunization programme against communicable diseases like cholera, small-pox, typhoid, etc., is carried out. Anti-filarial and anti-malarial operations are being periodically carried out by D.D.T. spraying.

First-aid training is given to the employees of the Corporation.

An Employees' Co-operative Stores with a membership of 2,000 is being run by this Corporation. It caters the day-to-day needs to the employees. The needs of the growing New Township have also been taken into account and a number of branches of the Stores have been opened. The Stores also runs a vegetarian and non-vegetarian restaurant in the New Township. The volume of business has almost trebled itself within the last two years—from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 2,00,000.

G. List of Welfare Activities carried on by Social Workers.

The Labour Welfare Officer of this Project is looking after all the statutory welfare activities both under the Mines Act and the Factories Act. In pursuance of his duties, the Labour Welfare Officer hears individual representations as well as those received from the Unions orally and otherwise and after discussing the same with the workers and Unions concerned brings them to the notice of the Management for expeditious redressing of the grievances. The Labour Welfare Officer is a member of the School Committee and also a Director of the Employees' Co-operative Stores and as such keeps in touch with the requirements of the workers in the above spheres.

As an amenity for the workers' wives, a Women's Welfare Centre is being run with a grant-in-aid sanctioned out of the funds of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited. Instructions in the production of lace and other items are given by the Women Welfare Officer of the State Government who is residing at Cuddalore. Games for workers' wives and children are being conducted by this club. The Women Welfare Officer is going round the workers' houses teaching them a number of handicrafts. An amount of Rs. 1,500 has been sanctioned by this Corporation for the purchase of necessary equipment, etc., required for the Women's Club. Necessary articles have also been purchased and supplied.

7. ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE PROJECT AND REHABILITATION OF THE DISPOSSESSED AND DISPLACED PERSONS.

The acquisition of about 27,000 acres of land in 22 villages of the Vridhachalam and Cuddalore Taluks at a cost of nearly Rs. 2 crores, for mining for the construction and operation of the various production units comprised in the integrated project and for the construction of a township to house about 10,000 people who would be employed on the construction of the project and later its operation, and the trading and professional personnel serving the project township will involve the displacement of a number of people whose homes have been on those lands for generations. It is fully realised what a wrench it will be for the owners of the lands and houses which will be acquired, to be turned out of their lands and homes. The project has therefore undertaken the rehabilitation of the displaced persons in about 11,650 acres of reserve forest areas, given by the Government of Madras, free of cost. The scrub-jungles in those areas are being cleared and the areas will be made suitable for cultivation and human habitation. Under the specific scheme drawn up for rehabilitation, persons dispossessed of their lands will, in addition to the compensation admissible, get free of cost, an area equivalent in extent to the lands taken over from them, subject to a maximum of 2 acres. House-sites and sites for schools, community centres, etc., and amenities, such as drinking water wells, street lamps, etc., will also be provided free of cost. Free transport will be provided for the people affected for the movement of themselves and their personal effects to the new colonies.

About 777 acres of reserve forest lands in Kuppanatham area were cleared, roads laid and house-sites marked. The scheme of rehabilitation in this village was inaugurated on the 1st December 1957 by Sri Kamaraj Nadar, the Chief Minister of Madras. This area which is called New Koorapet has come into being as a colony rehabilitating the displaced persons. 180 new houses have been built and 500 plots have been peg-marked for construction of additional huts. There are 1,500 acres of arable lands and 100 acres of house-sites the new settlement Pudu Koorapet. The Pudu Koorapet has sprung up in the reserve forests, about two miles from Vridhachalam.

Another site for rehabilitation is Puvanur Colony, commonly known as Muhasa Parur Reserve Forest which lies about five miles

away from Vridhachalam on the Ulundurpet Road. This colony comprises 3,000 acres of arable lands with 500 house-sites. 185 houses have already been built and in 315 plots houses are springing up.

The third colony is located in Karamangudi Reserve Forest on Vridhachalam–Pennadam Road and it comprises 1,100 acres.

The fourth colony will come up in Edaikkal Reserve Forest which is four miles away from Ulundurpet. 3,000 acres of scrub-jungles will be cleared and brought under cultivation.

8. The Role of the Integrated Project Tomorrow

The development phase of the Lignite Project is expected to be completed in all respects in 1961. During the first six months of the production phase it is expected that quantities of lignite adequate for operating the first unit of the power station would be steadily won. The scheme provides for the production phase yielding the requisite quantities of lignite needed for the other schemes, from the appropriate dates on which those schemes will begin to be in production. The mine has been scheduled to be in full production towards the end of 1961.

The thermal power station which is to be situated close to the mine will generate 200 to 250 million watts of electric power by consuming about 1½ million tons of lignite per annum. The water that will be pumped out to control the artesian pressure below the lignite bed in the mine-cut will be used for the boiler-feed and as coolant. The power generated, which will be utilized for the mining and other integrated schemes at Neyveli itself, will be fed into the Madras Grid. Arrangements have since been made for financing the Power Generation Scheme from out of the 500 million roubles credit offered by the Government of the U. S. S. R. The first unit of the power station is tentatively scheduled to be in operation in January 1961 when lignite for use therein will be made available and the power station is expected to be working at full swing by December 1961.

Fertiliser scheme:—The scheme contemplates the production of fertilisers by utilizing half-a-million ton of lignite per annum. On the submission of a Project Report prepared by the Corporation indicating a number of alternative processes and broad specifications of the equipment needed, the Government of India have accorded administrative approval and expenditure sanction to the setting up of the fertiliser plant, subject to credit facilities in foreign exchange requirements of the plant.

New Industrial Units:—With the additional quantities of power and fuels that would be made available from Neyveli, a number of new industrial units could be set up all over the State, to utilize the mineral and other resources available in other districts. Some of the units might be established in convenient locations to utilize, incidentally, the products and by-products of the Integrated Lignite Project. Tests and experiments in Germany on bulk samples of Neyveli Lignite suggest that the production of a suitable coke, for use in low shaft furnaces, might be feasible. By mining large quantities of lignite, a part of the extra production might possibly be converted into lignite coke, by a special process of high temperature carbonization. Further investigations must of course be carried out in the matter and if they are successful, an iron and steel industry would become a reality in Salem district, for the utilization of the excellent iron ores in low-shaft furnaces. Another part of the extra production of lignite could be utilized for expanding low temperature carbonization, to produce additional quantities of tar. With the production of a total of a hundred thousand tons of tar, an economic unit could be set up in Neyveli itself for the hydrogenation tar to yield synthetic liquid fuels. The requisite gas for the hydrogenation process could be found by increasing the capacity of the gasifiers in the fertiliser plant. They could also be used to produce

various insecticides and other chemicals and pharmaceuticals. The char resulting from carbonization could be utilized for the production of activated carbon, carbon electrodes, carbon bricks, heat exchangers and similar industrial products. These products in conjunction with the increased quantities of power in the State, would assist materially in the development of the Electro-Chemical Industry. Experiments conducted at the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi indicate that carbide could be produced from the char. The phenol available as a by-product could be used for the manufacture of plastics, hardboards and also in the plywood industry. The excellent china and ball-clay, which is proposed to be washed in a clay-washing plant, will be available for the production not only of crockery and other domestic ware, sanitary ware, pipes and refractories and Fuller's Earth, but also of high-tension and low-tension insulators and parts of electrical equipment. Messrs. Sheshasayee & Co., of Tiruchirapalli have already opened a ceramic factory at Vadalur, another village three miles off on the Vridhachalam-Neyveli-Cuddalore Road. The 'montan-wax' that could be extracted as by-product could be used in explosives and for insulation in electrical equipments and in conjunction with the production of ceramics, the prospect of manufacturing various electrical fittings, involving the use of ceramic ware, is very bright. The industrial products and by-products at Neyveli and other raw materials from the neighbouring district of Tiruchirapalli could be utilized for setting up cement factories. The fertilisers produced at Neyveli by yielding better and new varieties of crops would facilitate the establishment of a number of agro-industries in the district in which 88.1% of the population are agriculturists and farmers.

In short, the Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project is not one which will serve the Madras State alone, but is rather a project of national importance. It holds out promise of considerable industrial boom and economic prosperity with a concomitant growth of an urban population in the industrial belt that would be thus created.

The present Neyveli Township shows signs of becoming a permanent urban area and the turnover of population in this township is progressively normal and is commensurate with the phased development of the Lignite Project. When once the construction phase is over there will be about 9,000 families consisting on an average of four members in the Neyveli Township.

The possible pattern of population, when the Township is completed and the production begins, is likely to be as follows :—

Pay Group	*Number of families*
Rs. 80 and below	2810
Rs. 100 — 150	4353
Rs. 150 — 250	1936
Rs. 250 — 500	490
Rs. 500 — 1,000	117
Rs. 1,000 — 1,500	19
Rs. 1,500 and above	17
Dy. General Managers	2
Managing Director	1
	8,745
	(*Approximately* 9000)

At present the population of the township and of the villages in the vicinity which have felt the impact of this rapid industrialisation is estimated to be between 25,000 and 30,000. The mushroom growth of business houses and self-employed traders of various kinds who number about a thousand, is slowly being destroyed and the people engaged in these trades and occupations are likely to be absorbed in the Corporation controlled Co-operative Societies. Thus an influx of unproductive labour and private business in the township will be effectively stopped.

The possible pattern of population when

the construction is complete, will bear the ratio between locals and non-locals as 1 : 2 and the proportion between the technical and university trained people to the rural, labour population will be 1 : 5. The amusement and recreation patterns are likely to vary from the surrounding rural type owing to the fact that the white-collared middle class composed of technicians, highly skilled workers, administrative and supervisory staff will leave their urban stamp on the recreation, amusement and entertainment in the township.

9. STATISTICS OF CRIME

For the purpose of this study statistics of crime were collected from five police stations, viz., Neyveli, Oomangalam, Marungur, Kurinjipadi and Kullanchavadi of Kurinjipadi Circle, six circles, viz., Kurunjipadi, Cuddalore, Ulundurpet and Panruti and three subdivisions of Cuddalore, Vridhachalam and Chidambaram in order that the correlation of crime to industrial development in Neyveli may be brought well within sharp focus. The crime statistics stationwise, circleswise and subdivisionwise are given below :—

Property Crime and Murder	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Subdivisions :					
Chidambaram Subdivision ...	382	453	390	423	455
Vridhachalam " ...	300	339	362	363	580
Cuddalore " ...	443	515	431	524	631
Circles :					
Kurinjipadi Circle	102	141	123	161	282
Panruti Circle	132	153	162	194	247
Cuddalore Circle	149	226	173	178	212
Chidambaram Town	215	255	196	209	253
Chidambaram Taluk	187	212	206	224	205
Vridhachalam	159	161	195	210	343
Ulundurpet	141	178	167	153	198
South Arcot District	2,021	2,389	2,277	2,493	2,699
Madras State	30,761	32,256	30,680	30,540	30,911

Crime in the State during the last five years indicates neither a positive upward trend nor a welcome decline. The crime-curve is zig-zag undulating as it does, year after year ; but there is no sharp rise in crime in any year except for a little spurt in 1956. The total crime in the State continued to register a downward trend in the years 1957 and 1958. In 1959 a slight increase is visible. But the incidence of crime in South Arcot district has been on the increase except for an insignificant drop in the years 1957 and 1958. The total property crime including murders reported

from the district in the year 1959 is the highest in the quinquennial period (1955-1959). The same future is noticeable in all the Sub-divisions in the district also.

Break-up of Grave Crime (Property Offences and Murder)

Year (1)	Murder (2)	Dacoity (3)	Robbery (4)	H.Bs. (5)	Ordinary thefts (6)	Cattle thefts (7)	Total (8)
			(South Arcot District)				
1955 ...	36	4	23	537	1,124	297	2,021
1956 ...	31	9	21	601	1,426	301	2,389
1957 ...	36	5	20	631	1,277	308	2,277
1958 ...	37	5	10	701	1,422	318	2,493
1959 ...	56	2	27	739	1,561	314	2,699
			(Cuddalore Subdivision)				
1955 ...	7	...	3	104	205	37	356
1956 ...	4	...	2	146	278	42	472
1957 ...	10	...	1	137	234	30	412
1958 ...	5	3	3	179	243	46	479
1959 ...	13	...	5	199	413	62	692
			(Kurinjipadi Circle)				
1955 ...	1	...	1	33	55	12	102
1956 ...	1	...	...	34	85	21	141
1957 ...	5	...	...	34	63	21	123
1958 ...	1	1	...	56	84	19	161
1959 ...	5	...	1	69	176	31	282
			(Neyveli Police Station)				
1955 ...	...	...	...	4	10	...	14
1956 ...	...	...	...	8	8	...	16
1957 ...	...	...	...	12	20	4	36
1958 ...	...	...	...	20	18	2	40
1959 ...	1	...	...	20	45	1	67

Though murders are not so much pronounced in this district as in Salem, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram a noteworthy feature is that murders are on the increase. In Neyveli Township there were two murders in the later half of 1959, one was for gain and was detected. A local casual was the accused. In the other case the accused is not known. It should be said here that murder either for gain or due to any other cause was unknown in Neyveli all these years.

Dacoities and robberies have been few and far between and none of these were reported either from the newly developing Neyveli town or from its borders.

There has been a progressive increase in the incidence of burglaries and major thefts in the

district. In Neyveli the rate of increase under these classes of crime is almost directly proportional to the growth of population. A study of the crime records for the years preceding industrialization would show that there were only two property offences in 1951, 2 in 1952, 2 in 1953 and 5 in 1954 when the population of this tiny village and its hamlet was hardly over 2,500.

Likewise a study of the incidence of crime in the border villages which have either totally or partially come under the glare of industrialization would show that crimes have gone up appreciably in this industrial belt after the commencement of mining operations which have been steadily attracting thousands of people to swell the population of the township. Persons who come in quest of employment from Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Madurai districts were found to have operated in a series of wire-theft cases in Vadakku Vellur, a village one mile west of Neyveli. Likewise the activities of ex-convicts and known depredators have been accentuated in this area during 1958 and 1959.

Prohibition.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

Year	*Number of cases detected*
1955	Not enforced by the Police.
1956	9,208
1957	8,859
1958	8,608
1959	6,380

Police statistics on Prohibition indicate a salutary decline in illicit distillation and smuggling of liquor despite the rapid industrialisation that is taking place in the district. This is chiefly due to well-organized raids on black spots in this area, which have kept illicit distillation and drunkenness well under check. The black spots in this area are:—Adandar Kollai, Velliankuppam, Kooraipettai, Vilankulam and Vennakuli villages, surrounding the growing township.

Prostitution, in the sense that it is a commercialized social vice, does not appear to have taken root in this urbanized area, though moral lapses among women employed as unskilled and casual labour are not uncommon. The Aziz Nagar women, about whose easy virtues mention has already been made, are also found to contribute their share in sowing the seeds of this evil in the township.

Gambling does not exist as an organized source of pastime excitement. But, as already indicated, the urban stamp left on the recreation patterns in the township may, in future, help to breed these social vices.

Beggar Problem : During the years 1958 and 1959 this growing township has attracted many beggars from Cuddalore and Vridhachalam Town but fortunately they are itinerants and mostly nomads. Juvenile begging is conspicuously absent.

10. CORRELATION OF CRIME TO INDUSTRIALIZATION

The correlation of crime to industrial development and urbanization may be made by (1) correlating crime to the increase in population, (2) increase in income, (3) displacement of locals, (4) influx of non-locals, (5) communications, highways and rail-roads, (6) housing, and (7) amenities like water drainage, health, medical and educational facilities.

Neyveli	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Population	3,200	5,916	11,034	22,210	28,292
Total cognizable crime.	17	20	35	45	76

(*i*) *Increase in population* : Crime has correspondingly registered an upward trend with the progressive increase in population. But working out on the ratio of crime to per thousand population, one finds 5.3 in 1955, 3.3 in 1956, 3.2 in 1957, 2.1 in 1958 and 2.3 in 1959, *i.e.*, a progressive decline in the crime population ratio except for a negligible increase in the year 1959. The decline in the crime population ratio in the first four years *i.e.*, 1955 to 1958, is due to the fact that the population in the township during these years was chiefly unsettled. The ratio is bound to be higher when the population becomes settled and acquires a static pattern.

(ii) *Increase in income* : The increase in the income of the workers in the Neyveli Project has been offset by the increase in the cost of living and thus it does not bring to bear any appreciable influence on the trend of crime in the area under urbanization.

(*iii*) *Displacement of locals*: Displacement of locals, particularly those who were the tillers of the land which they did not own, has no doubt disturbed the even tenor of the rural economy but as has been mentioned in the previous paragraphs, adequate steps have been taken by the State Government to rehabilitate the landless and the evicted landowners. The temporary dislocation has no doubt given a little fillip to the landless farmers taking to crime. A study of the crime records shows that mostly locals were responsible for the detected cases in the Neyveli Township and Kurinjipadi Circle, though occasional inroads of non-local criminal organizations are in evidence.

(*iv*) *Influx of non-locals* : Prior to 1951 only 3 non-locals had operated in Neyveli and adjoining villages during a period of five years. But things have changed ever since the lignite investigations commenced. In the year 1954, 3 non-locals, one of whom was from West Bengal, had operated in Neyveli. In the years 1955 and 1956 non-locals from the adjoining districts of Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli had operated. During the last three years criminals and casuals from Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirapalli districts who came in quest of jobs, had been found responsible for a few burglaries and major thefts. The influx of non-locals into the Neyveli area in quest of employment is posing a problem to the police in view of the fact that a few black sheep among the honest and innocuous job-seekers have come to the notice of the local police as professional criminals.

(*v*) *Communications, highways and railroads.* It is gratifying to note that the Lignite Project in its construction phase offers no temptation for an exodus of criminals interested in organized crime and big booty, in spite of quicker travel facilities on the highways and railroads which connect Neyveli with the nearby towns of Vridhachalam, Panruti, Chidambaram, Cuddalore and Pondicherry.

(*vi*) & (*vii*) *Housing and amenities* : The rehabilitation of the displaced locals is rapidly progressing and brick houses, hutments. and amenities like drinking water, health and medical facilities and educational institutions are fast coming up under the rehabilitation scheme. These factors have no doubt contributed to keep crime well within normal volume in Neyveli and adjoining villages.

The incidenee of crime in Madras State as well as in the districts which it comprises, largely depends on seasonal conditions and economic factors and it cannot be said that the concentration of population in a newly developing industrial area contributes substantially to the rate of increase in the incidence of crime in that area. The Neyveli Township began to spread into Marungur village where a police station was opened as early as 1955. To combat crime and to maintain law and order in Neyveli, a new police station was formed on the 16th March 1955 in the Neyveli Township and it comprises Neyveli and Gangaikondan villages while Marungur Station covers Vellayankuppam, Elavarasampatti, Kooraipettai, Attipattu, Veludayansettu, Perumathur, Thekkumalur, Vadakku Vellur and a few other villages.

But when the mining operations get into full swing, the existing Neyveli Police Station will become an outpost and give place to a bigger police station where work will be functionally divided into Crime, Law and Order and Traffic. The new Police Station will be located in the new township and will comprise the following villages which had been merged in the expanding township :—

(1) Merkku Velur, (2) Sorattur, (3) Kattu Gudalur, (4) Perumathur, (5) Vellayankuppam (6) Elavarasampettai, (7) Kooraipettai, (8)

Attipattu, (9) Vanatharayanpettai, (10) Tenkuttu, (11) Vadakku Melur, (12) Veludayanpettai, (13) Neyveli and (14) Gangaikondan.

The fact that proposals are already underway to introduce certain provisions of the City Police Act in this area will indicate that the law enforcement agency expects a rise in the incidence of crime under all heads in the years to come.

11. Juvenile Delinquency

Like all other problems juvenile delinquency has its roots in social disorganization. Social disorganization is accentuated by rapid industrialization and the process ofu rbanization that follows. David Kingsley, an eminent sociologist says that the demand for large number of workers to man the new manufacturing units which clustered mostly around urban areas set afoot an unprecedented rate of voluntary mobility resulting in the decay of rural life. He further adds that the large family and homogeneous neighbourhood which have been the principal agencies of social control disintegrate primarily as a result of the mobility ("Human Society" New York: Macmillan 1949—page 392).

One has to see whether any social disorganizaion has been or is likely to be brought about in the process of urbanization taking place in this newly developing industrial area. The sociological approach now the most widely accepted explanation regarding the causation of juvenile delinquency takes into account the environmental factors as well as the disintegration in the personal and family life which are the results of social disorganisation. Overcrowding, congested neighbourhood, illiteracy, disease and social vices are the concomitant evils that are generally said to contribute to the causes of delinquent behaviour among juveniles. The negligible, yet gradual increase in the incidence of delinquency in this area cannot now be attributed to these factors. The Neyveli Township has been well planned and the importance of health, recreation and educational facilities has never been lost sight of in building up the township as well as in the colonies for rehabilitating the people displaced from the villages compulsorily acquired and merged in the township. But the surrounding areas, particularly the Aziz Nagar Settlement in Oomangalam Police Station limits is not able to bear the impact of industrialization that is going on at Neyveli and a social disorganization is in evidence among the settlers.

In this survey a careful study of delinquency in Neyveli Police Station limits, Kurinjipadi Circle and Cuddalore subdivision was made and the statistics of crime furnished by the police indicate a slight increase in the incidence of delinquency. In Kurinjipadi Circle where Neyveli Police Station lies there were only 3 cases of juvenile delinquency in the year 1957, 7 cases in 1958 and 8 cases in 1959. Of these two juveniles were non-locals and the remaining were juveniles from the Aziz Nagar Settlement. Fourteen of the total 18 cases during the last three years came from Neyveli Station where juvenile delinquency has been progressively on the increase. Is this increase in juvenile delinquency in Neyveli the result of urbanization that is taking place or is it due to the proximity of the Aziz Nagar Settlement from where the juveniles escape for a while to indulge in crime ? The answer is easy to find, for seven out of the 14 cases of juvenile delinquency reported from Neyveli Station could be laid at the door of Aziz Nagar settlers. As has been said already, this settlement has 530 children of whom 360 go to school. The amalgamated co-educational higher elementary school at this settlement is said to function satisfactorily but there is no Boys' Club nor does any child-welfare agency seems to be at work. The District Probation Officer and the local police do not normally like to interfere in the administration of this settlement which is in the hands of the Director, Harijan Welfare.

Conclusion : Neyveli which was once a tiny little, unimportant village had, as late as 1951, only a population of 1,180 people. Today,

within a span of seven years, this village has attracted more than 30,000 people, from all walks of life, workers, technicians, engineers, university-trained people as well as people engaged in all other professions and trades. The rate of urbanization in this area has been rapid as has been explained already and this industrial township with its vista of possibilities for other industries to crop up has ushered in a bright prospects of urbanization which will ensure a settled population of over 30,000 when large-scale mining operations and the thermal power stations begin to function. In a decade or two the adjoining rural areas will also come under the impact of industrialization and become part and parcel of an expanding industrial belt thus created in the district. But the rate of urbanization which is very rapid during the construction phase will slow down quite considerably after the completion of the works and then keep pace with the rate of industrialization brought about by new industries that might be started in this area.

In the process of urbanization the settled rural economy of the adjoining villages will, in all probability, be shattered ; but the State Government has thought ahead and launched a systematic plan and adopted a scientific method of rehabilitation. The chances of social disorganization are, however, there and it may eventually lead to an increase in the incidence of crime and delinquency. But things as they stand today, do not indicate any clue to a presumption that crimes have abnormally increased owing to industrialization and consequent conurbation. The overall increase in the incidence of crime noticed in the Neyveli Township is normally to be expected in a changing economy.

That the settlers in the Aziz Nagar Settlement have found their pastures new in Neyveli for playing their erstwhile forgotten trade is also one of the factors that have contributed to the seemingly high incidence of crime in Neyveli in particular and in the district in general. But a good number of the settlers have been reclaimed and the industry at Neyveli has already attracted labour from the settlement on wages far higher than those obtained in the adjoining rural areas. This survey has been conducted even before the planned industrial development has begun to bear fruit. Economic prosperity which brings about better standard of living, higher wages, less working hours coupled with greater recreational facilities and more effective medical attention and health schemes, will certainly be at hand the moment the industries boom in this belt. In other words crimes are bound to go down with the eradication of poverty and economic prosperity in an under-developed district like South Arcot where more than three-fourths of crime are due to poverty and want of decent means of livelihood. It is also likely that at the same time the very boom may, prove an incentive to criminals from other districts to operate in the prosperous industrial area. House-breakings and major thefts which are accentuated at Neyveli are not peculiar to the township alone but a common feature of the district. It may be said that there is a visible intensification at Neyveli of the offences like burglary and thefts which form the fabric of the crime pattern of the district. As far as urbanization of Neyveli is concerned it is a little too soon to say whether social changes accompanying industrial development and concomitant growth of population will contribute to criminality and accelerate the rate of incidence of crime. In analysing the crime statistics of an area which is in a state of transition from rural to urban economy the investigator loses on the swings what he has gained in the roundabouts, for factors other than industrialization and conurbation are responsible for the apparent increase in the incidence of crime. While the township assures, and may continue to assure in the years to come, settled conditions of life to its static population it will no doubt contribute to the increase in crime which may develop more complex patterns.

A VISIT TO THE GOVERNMENT APPROVED SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT KILPAUK

BY

SRI A. V. SRINIVASAN

(Inspector of Police, Madras City)

It has been said that there is no problem child though there are what may be termed the children of problem parents. Juvenile Delinquency is no longer looked upon as a sin but as sickness. A juvenile delinquent needs to be treated and not punished. Just as a physically sick child may have to be hospitalized, an emotionally sick child may have to be institutionalized.

There are now 27 institutions in Madras State run for the benefit of Juvenile Delinquents and Destitutes of both sexes. 11 institutions are run by Government and the remaining 16 institutions are run by private agencies, aided and approved by the Government.

The Approved School for Girls, Senior and Junior, Kilpauk, is the only Institution for girls run by the Government. It was started in 1926 as a Certified School by the Madras Children's Aid Society and taken over by the Government in 1953. The amendment of the Madras Children's Act in 1959 involved several changes in nomenclature. The name of the Institution was also changed from "Certified" to "Approved" school. The supervision of the Approved Schools including this one has now passed from the Inspector-General of Prisons to the Chief Inspector of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service.

The Institution works under the supervision of a Superintendent and 2 Assistant Superintendents. It is periodically inspected by the Chief Inspector of Approved Schools and Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

Admission is not voluntary but routed through the Juvenile Court. No upper limit has been prescribed for the strength of the Institution but the optimum size would be around 150. On the day of our visit in the third week of January, 1961, the strength was actually 286, the breakdown figures for Seniors, Juniors and Clubs being 50, 214 and 22.

Girls from 9 to 15 years are admitted in the Junior School and girls from 15 to 18 years in the Senior School. They are detained either for a specified period of not less than 2 years and not more than 7 years or until they attain the age of 18 in the case of juniors and 21 in the case of seniors.

Most of the inmates are destitutes. 12 girls belong to the "uncontrollable" category. A "Girls' Club" was started in 1934 in the same buildings to accommodate deserving discharged inmates.

A hospital was started in 1956 with 8 paid nursing orderlies and an honorary Doctor. The common ailments are said to be eczema and tonsilitis. There are also cases of leprosy and venereal diseases, though rare.

The upper age limit of the juniors was raised from 16 to 18 and of the seniors from 18 to 21 years in 1959.

There are 4 cottages, each managed by a matron. All the girls are divided amongst the 4 cottages. 20 girls are vegetarians. They get curd in place of mutton. They celebrate religious and national festivals and get extra dishes on these occasions.

The girls go through a tight programme of work every day from 5-30 a.m. After

completing their ablutions they pray at 7 a.m. and eat their breakfast at 7-30 a.m. 40 girls are marched out to the Government Match Factory at Perambur. For those inclined to study there is a Higher Elementary Sehool coaching up to VIII Standard. The crafts taught in the Institution are :

(i) Weaving (mat and cloth)

(ii) Spinning.

(iii) Embroidery.

(iv) Tailoring.

(v) Pottery.

The girls are given pocket money on the following scale :—

Girls up to 12 years 9 NP. per week.

Girls 12 to 15 years 12 NP. per week.

Girls above 15 years 16 NP. per week.

A school bank and a school shop are attached to the Institution. The girls are allowed to go to pictures occasionally, chaperoned by the matron. There is a film-show in the school once in 15 days. A radio receiving set is installed in the Institution. Tamil dailies are received in the Institution. The girls are encouraged to play games in the evening. Girls with aptitude are trained in music and dancing by competent teachers. A trained physical Instructress and a psychiatrist are also on the staff of the school.

A few smart girls are trained in drill and these have participated in the Republic Day March-pasts in the Island Ground. A unique feature of the Institution is the performance of marriage of the inmates. A man wishing to marry an inmate applies to the Superintendent for permission to marry her. The latter forwards the application to the concerned Police or Probation Officer for enquiry about his status, income, character, etc. If the Superintendent receives a favourable report about the applicant, and the girl and her parents or guardians consent to the alliance, the marriage is performed in the School at the expense of the bridegroom. After marriage the bride is allowed to go with the bridegroom. The Government grants a sum of Rs. 150 for each marriage.

Each cottage has attached to it a kitchen garden. The daily requirement of spinach is met from the kitchen garden. There is one common kitchen for all the inmates. The kitchen is spacions and well ventilated and clean.

Occasionally the girls are given leave to go home.

The Government has constituted a committee of visitors. It consists of 4 officials and 9 non-officials. The Committee considers deserving cases for premature release after the girls have completed a minimum period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years in the Institution.

The girls put up very entertaining programmes of music, dance, and group-drill for the delectation of the visitors.

The Institution earnestly endeavours to recondition the maladjusted, mother the orphan, discipline the uncontrollable and house the roofless.

It is not merely a school but indeed "Home" to the children with no home.

A MATTER OF DEGREE

BY

GERALD PURCELL

(With grateful acknowledgment to the author and to the Editor of the " Irs an GHARDA—Dublin —March 1961 *issue of which the following is reproduced)*

A novel case was heard recently in the Pengoland Loco Division. Anselm Fauntleroy Playboy was suing the Principal of the University of Pengoland for a mandamus ordering the University to pass him in the 1960 Law Examinations. From the evidence appeared the fact that Playboy had merely scrawled across each answer book the comment : " Everybody is presumed to know the law."

The basis of his case is that he is presumed to know the law and that he is, therefore, entitled to at least a pass mark in every subject.

Judgment was given as follows :

" During 1957 the applicant, an internal student at the University of Pengoland, entered for the final LL.B. examinations in the following subjects : Roman Law, History of Roman Dutch Law, Roman Dutch Law, Criminal Law and the Law of Procedure and Evidence.

" Instead, however, of writing the examinations, the applicant merely completed formal particulars in the answer book and then scribbled the words ' Everybody is presumed to know the Law.' In consequence of this conduct, the University, of which the respondent is the Principal, failed the applicant, who now applies for an order compelling the respondent to graduate him as a bachelor of laws.

" Those are the facts, then and they are not in dispute. According to the applicant, the legal principle Ignorantia Legis Neminem Excusat—Ignorance of the Law Excuses no one—implies the commonly accepted idea that everybody is presumed to know the law. And if everybody is presumed to know the law, so is he.

" If he is presumed to know the law, then, as in all cases where a presumption in favour of a party, the onus of disproving the fast presumed shifts to the other side, and it is for the respondent to prove that Playboy does not, in fact, know the law. Now what has the respondent to say in reply?

" In the first place, he says that the principle can only apply to extant law. I agree with him too. It did not take much argument to convince me that no one is presumed to know the Twelve Tables, the ancient code of Roman Law, for instance. So that with regard to the papers on the Roman Law and the History of Roman Dutch Law, I find that the applicant is out of Court.

" Next, the respondent argues that the principle applies only to criminal cases and not to civil matters. Well, I have considered the authorities that he referred me to, and also certain others, and I am satisfied that the presumption does apply in civil cases such as this.

" Thirdly, the argument has been put forward that the applicant is a university student and, as such, so abysmally ignorant that he does not even know any law. It is suggested that the legal maxim ' Res Ipsa Loquitur '—' The Thing Speaks For Itself,' applies.

" Now there are few things of which the Court can take judicial notice, and this, which does not spring from the necessity of law or nature as recognised by science, is not one of them. Perhaps the scientist has shrunk from such an untidy and involved subject as the modern undergraduate. But there the matter rests.

"So much for the points raised by the respondent. But as this is the first time, so far as I am able to see, that the question has ever arisen before the Courts in this particular form, I feel bound to consider the matter further.

"Firstly, the recognised legal principle is merely that ignorance of the law excuses nobody. Does this necessarily imply that everyone is presumed to know the law?

"I think that it does. If ignorance of the law excuses nobody it can only be because each person over 14 and in his sound mind is presumed to know the law. The law would surely not be so unjust as to make such a sweeping presumption on any other basis.

"If the respondent could have shown the applicant's ignorance by producing an examination paper and his answers thereto the presumption might have been rebutted, but the applicant was too wily for that. He was not the peson to renounce his common law rights by submitting to an examination. I find, therefore, that the applicant can be presumed to have known, and still to know, the law.

"I have, however, indicated that this presumption does not apply to old laws which no longer apply, so that the applicant must fail in his Roman Law and History of Roman Dutch Law papers. The apportionment of marks in the other papers, in which he must, of course, obtain a pass, has occasioned no little difficulty.

"In Procedure and Evidence it has been my sad experience that practitioners of this Court are not always Au Fait with the niceties of this subject. The Roman Dutch Law, embodying the civil rights of private persons, must be somewhat better known. The man in the street must know his rights and duties better than how to enforce or prove them.

"As for the Criminal Law, this is accurately and lucidly known *in toto* by every person over the age of 14 years who is not insane. I need hardly add that there is a presumption of sanity and that there is evidence that the applicant is over the critical age. I shall, therefore, order that the respondent do pass the applicant in the following subject only and with the indicated percentage markings :

Procedure and Evidence	...	50 per cent
Roman Dutch Law	...	60 per cent
Criminal Law	...	100 per cent (Honours)

"With regard to costs, I feel that the applicant has been unduly frivolous. He was given three hours in which to display his superb knowledge of the Criminal Law, for example. He did not avail himself of that opportunity and the instant case has been the result. I will, therefore, make no order as to costs."

In an interview after the Court had adjourned, Mr. Pedant, the Principal, said he was "astounded."

"This will revolutionise the organisation of the whole faculty of law," he said. "It is an undergraduate's dream come true.

*In *THE OUTPOST*. We cannot accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the report—EAGARTHOIR.

"துப்பறியும் நாய்"

பொ. பரமகுரு, எம். ஏ., பி. எல்.

(மாவட்டப் போலீஸ் சூப்பிரிண்டெண்டு, கடலூர்.)

[குறிப்பு : இந்த நாடகம் சென்னை வானொலி நிலையத்திலிருந்து ஒலி பரப்பப்பட்டது. சென்னை வானொலி நிலைய ஆணையாளரின் அனுமதியின்பேரில் இந்த நாடகம் இங்கு பிரசுரிக்கப்படுகிறது.]

நாடகப் பாத்திரங்கள்

தேவா, யுவராஜ்	...	துப்பறியும் நாய்கள்
தியாகு, ராஜம்	...	தம்பதிகள்
முத்து	...	கொலைக்காரன்
பத்மினி	...	முத்துவின் காதலி
இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்	...	
போலீஸ்காரர்	...	
டீ கடைக்காரன்	...	
வண்டிக்காரன்	...	
நீதிபதி	...	

(நீதி மன்றம். பலர் பேசுங்குரல்—மேஜை தட்டல்—ஒரு குரல்.)

பியூன் : உஷ் ! சைலன்ஸ் ! சைலன்ஸ் ! பேசாதீர் ! கனம் நீதிபதி வருகிருர்.

நீதிபதி : இந்நீதி மன்றத்தில் இன்று விசாரணை முடிந்த இக்கொலை வழக்கு, நம் கவனத்தை மிகவும் கவர்வது, இதோ கூண்டில் நிற்கும் இக் குற்றவாளி அற்பப் பொருளுக்கு ஆசைப்பட்டு ஓர் அபலையை அர்த்த ராத்திரியில் இரக்கமின்றி வன்கொலை புரிந்த சோக வரலாறு இது. போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் குற்றவாளி யாரென்று துப்புத் துலங்காது தவித்தபோது, போலீஸ் இலாகாவின் துப்பறியும் நாய்கள் தேவா, யுவராஜ் இரண்டும் வெகு திறனுடன் குற்றவாளியைத் தேடிக்காட்டி, இதோ நம்முன் கைதிக் கூண்டில்...............

(இசைக் கலவை...............)

தியாகு : ராஜம் ! ராஜம்......!

ராஜம் : இதோ, வந்தேன் என்ன அவசரம் ?

தியாகு : ஆம், அவசரந்தான் ! இப்போ நான் அவசர வேலையாய்ச் சேலம் செல்கிறேன். நாளை மாலை அவசியம் திரும்பிவிடுவேன்.

ரா : அப்போ, காரிலேயா போகிறீர்கள் ? அதுவும் இந்த இரவிலா ?

தியா : ஆமா ! வீட்டிலே உனக்கு யாருந் துணையில்லே. நீ சற்று கவனமாகவே இரு.

ரா : அதுசரி, நீங்கள் மட்டும் தவறுமே நாளை திரும்பி வாருங்கள்.

தியா : உனக்கேன் வீண் சந்தேகம் ? நீ கதவைச் சரியா சாத்திவிட்டு நிம்மதியாய்த் தூங்கு. நான் போய்விட்டு வருகிறேன். ஏதோ திருடர் நடமாட்டம் இருப்பதாய்க் கேள்வி ; எனவே சிறிது உஷாராய் இரு.

ரா : சரி, சரி ! என்னைப் பற்றிய கவலே இருக்கட்டும். நீங்களும் கொஞ்சம் கவனமாய்ப் போய்விட்டு வாருங்கள். புதுக் கார்தானேன்னு சும்மா காற்ருய்ப் பறக்காதீர்கள்.

தியா : நல்லது தேவி, நான் வருகிறேன்.

(கதவு மூடும் சப்தம்—கார் புறப்படும் ஒலி, அமைதி—தாமதம்—பின்னணி இசை—திடீரென மேஜை நகர, அதினின்று பாத்திரம் தரையில் விழும் ஓசை)

ராஜம் : யாரது?

முத்து : உஷ் ! சத்தமில்லாமே எல்லாம் கழட்டு !...........அட, விளக்கேன் போட்டே ?

ரா : அட பாவி ! நீயா ?

முத் : நாசமா போச்சு ! அடையாளம் வேறு தெரிந்து போச்சா ? சரி, இந்தா......இனி உன்னைப் பேசவிடக்கூடாது......

(பெண்ணின் அபயக்குரல்—ஆள் ஓடும் சப்தம்—அமைதி).
(மெதுவாக கதவு தட்டும் சப்தம்—பின்பு சற்று பலமாகத் தட்டுதல்)

முத்து : பத்மினி ! பத்மினி !.........

பத்மினி : (கதவு திறக்கும் ஒலி) எங்கே போயிருந்தீர்கள் இவ்வளவு நேரம் ? பொழுது விடியும் சமயமாச்சே !

முத் : எல்லாம் காரியமாகத்தான் ! நான் எண்ணிப்போனது ஒண்ணு, ஆனல் நடந்தது வேறு.

பத் : என்ன நடந்தது ! ஏன் இந்தப் பதட்டம் ? ஐயோ ! இதென்ன வேட்டி துணியெல்லாம் இரத்தம் ?

முத் : சரி, சரி!......விடிந்ததும் விவரம் சொல்றேன். முதல்லே நீ இந்த வேட்டி, பனியன், துண்டு எல்லாம் மூட்டைக்கட்டி ஒரு மூலையிலே மறைத்து வை. வழியிலே குட்டையிலே அவசரத்திலே சரியா அலசலே.

பத் : அட கடவுளே ! இதென்ன கர்மம் ! யார் தாலி அறுந்ததோ !

முத் : தாலி ஒண்ணும் அறவில்லே, அது கட்டிய கழுத்துத்தான் போச்சு.

பத் : என்ன ? ஒரு பெண்ணையா ? உங்களுக்கு எப்படி மனம் வந்தது ?

முத் : சரி, சரி ! அதிகம் பேசாதே ! நானிருக்கும் நிலையிலே என் கைவரிசையை உன்னிடமும் காட்டினலும் காட்டிவிடுவேன். விளக்கணைத்துவிட்டு விரைவில் தூங்கு போ.

(போன் மணி அடிக்கும் ஓசை)

போலீஸ் : ஹலோ ! பல்லாவரம் ஸ்டேஷன் ரைட்டர் பேசறேன். என்ன, கொலையா ? எங்கே, நடுத்தெருவா ? யாரு, மிஸ்டர் தியாகு வீடா ! அவர் மனைவி கொலையுண்டு, நகைகளும் களவு போயுள்ளதா ? நீங்க பக்கத்து வீட்டுக்காரரா ? சேலம் போயிருக்கும் மிஸ்டர் தியாகுவுக்கு தந்தி கொடுத்தாச்சா ? சரி, இதோ இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும், மற்ற போலீசும் உடனே கொலை நடந்த இடத்திற்கு வருகிறோம். அங்கு கூட்டம் கூடாமல் சற்று பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்.

(தாமதம்)

போலீஸ் : சார் ! இதோ, கொலை நடந்த வீடு இதுதான் !

இன்ஸ் : பார்த்தாலே தெரிகிறதே. சரி, சரி! முதலிலே இந்த வீண் கும்பலை இங்கிருந்து விலக்கு. கைரேகை நிபுணருக்குத் தகவல் அனுப்பிவிட்டு பிரேத விசாரணைக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்.

போலீஸ் : ஐயா, தயவுசெய்து வீண் கும்பல் போடாது விலகிப் போங்கள். கொலை சம்பந்தமாய்த் தகவல் தெரிந்தவர்கள் இருந்தால் முன்வந்து விபரம் சொல்லுங்கள்.

இன்ஸ் : பிரேதத்தின் கழுத்திலும், மார்பிலும் கத்திக்குத்துகள் உள்ளன. ஆனல் கத்தியைப் பற்றிய தகவலேயில்லை. காது, கழுத்து, மூக்கிலிருந்த நகைகளைக் காணேம். இரத்தக் கறை படுக்கையிலும், சுவரிலும் தரையிலும் படிந்துள்ளது.

போலீஸ் : சார், குற்றவாளி வேறெந்த சாமானையும் தொட்டதாய் தெரியவில்லை. கைரேகை நிபுணரும் வந்து சோதனை செய்துவிட்டார். பலனில்லை.

இன்ஸ் : இதென்ன ? கண்ணாடித் துண்டுகள் ? கைக் கடிகாரத்தின் கண்ணாடி போல் தெரிகிறதே. துண்டுகளைச் சேர்த்தால் சதுர வடிவமாயுள்ளது. சரி, ரைட்டர் இதைப் பத்திரமாய் ஒரு காகிதத்தில் எடுத்து வை, பின்னர் விசாரிப்பதற்கு.

போலீஸ் : சார், பிரேதம் படுக்கையைவிட்டு, தரையில் விழுந்து கிடப்பதைப் பார்த்தால், திருடன் வந்தபோது, அந்த அம்மா விழித்து எழுந்திருக்க வேண்டும், அப்போது தாக்கப்பட்டு கீழே விழுந்திருக்கவேண்டும்.

இன்ஸ் : அப்படித்தான் தெரிகிறது. விழித்தெழுந்த ஆளை தாக்கிக் கொன்றிருப்பதால் திருடன் உள்ளூர் வாசியாய் இருக்கவேண்டும். அல்லது இறந்தவர்க்கு அறிமுகமானவனுய் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

போ : ஆமா, சார். தன்னைக் காட்டிக் கொடுக்காமல் இருக்கவே இப்படுகொலை புரிந்திருப்பான்.

இன் : சரி, வீடு முழுதும் நிதானமாய்ச் சோதனைபோடு. ஏதாவது துப்பு தெரிகிறதா பார்!

போ : சார்! இதோ மூலையில் ஒரு துண்டு கிடக்கிறதுபார் சார். அதிலே இரத்தத்தைத் துடைத்துப் போட்டதுபோல் தெரிகிறது.

இன் : நல்லது. அதனைக் கவனமாய் எடுத்து வை.

போ : சார், ஒரு யோசனை. நம் சோதனையிலும், விசாரணையிலும் ஒரு துப்பும் தெரியவில்லை. சென்னையினின்று துப்பறியும் நாய்களை வரவழைத்துப் பார்த்தாலென்ன?

இன் : நானும் அதைத்தான் எண்ணினேன். சரி, சென்னை 93 கன்ட்ரோல் ரூமிற்கு போன் செய்து துப்பறியும் நாய்களைத் தருவி.

(போன் டயல் செய்யும் சப்தம்)

போ : ஹலோ! 93 கன்ட்ரோல் ரூமா! நான் பல்லாவரம் ரைட்டர் பேசறேன். நேற்றிரவு பல்லாவரம் நடுத்தெரு நாலாம் நம்பர் வீட்டிலே ஒரு கொலை நடந்தது; நகைகள் திருடு போயுள்ளன. இதுவரை துப்பு ஒன்றும் துலங்கவில்லை. அதனாலே துப்பறியும் நாய்களின் உதவி தேவை. இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும் மற்றோரும் கொலை நடந்த இடத்திலே இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே உடனே வரவும்.

(கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம் ஒலிபெருக்கியின் புர்புர் ஒலி)

(பேச்சு) கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம் காலிங் மைக் 5. கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம் காலிங் மைக் 5. மைக் 5 உடனே துப்பறியும் நாய்கள் தேவா, யுவராஜனுடன் புறப்பட்டுச் சென்று பல்லாவரம் நடுத்தெரு நாலாம் நம்பர் வீட்டில் இன்ஸ்பெக்டரை சந்திக்கவும். அங்கொரு கொலையும் களவும் நடந்துள்ளன......... . ஓவர்.

(குரல்) (மைக்கில், பதில்) மைக் 5, காலிங் கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம், கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம் கொடுத்த செய்தி கிடைத்தது. இதோ துப்புறியும் நாய்களுடன் கொலை நடந்த இடத்திற்கு செல்கிறோம்...ஓவர்.

(கார் புறப்படும் ஓசை)

இன் : என்ன ரைட்டர், கன்ட்ரோல் ரூமிற்கு போன் செய்தாயா? இன்னும் துப்பறியும் நாய்களைக் காணவில்லையே?

போ: கால்மணி நேரத்துக்கு முன்தான் போன் செய்தேன், சார். இதோ வந்துவிடும்.

(கார் நிற்கும் ஓசை. கதவு திறத்தல், நாய்கள் குலைத்தல், ஆட்கள் நடமாட்டம்)

போ : சார், சார், இதோ வந்தாச்சு சார்...........

இன் : நல்லது எந்தெந்த நாய்கள் வந்துள்ளன ?
போ : துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவாவும், யுவராஜூம், சார்.
இன் : அப்படியா ? முதலில் நாய் தேவாவை வீட்டினுள் இட்டுச்சென்று மோப்பம் பிடிக்கச் சொல். குறிப்பாக அந்த இரத்தம் துடைக்கப் பட்டுள்ள துண்டை நுகரச் செய்.

(மைக் 5. ஒலிபெருக்கியின் புர்புர் ஓசை)

(பேச்சு) மைக் 5, காலிங் கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம். துப்பறியும் நாய்கள் தேவாவும், யுவராஜூம் நிகழ்ச்சி நடந்த இடத்தை அடைந்துவிட்டன. அங்கு இன்ஸ்பெக்டரின் உத்தரவுப்படி நாய் தேவா மோப்பம் பிடித்துத் துப்பு தேடுகிறது.........ஓவர்.

(தாமதம்)

போ : கம் ஆன். தேவா, சுமல், சுமல் தி டவல். எஸ், சுமல் தி பாடி. கம் ஆன், லீட், எங்கே குற்றவாளி ? காட்டு அவனை. (நாயின் குலைப்பு)

(நாய் ஓடும் சப்தம்)

தியாகு : இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், ஸார் இதெல்லாம் என்ன ? நான் யாருக்கும் எவ்விதத் தீங்கும் புரியவில்லையே, பின் எனக்கேன் இக்கேடு ? ஐயோ, ராஜம் உனக்கு இக்கதி நேரிடுமென நான் கனவிலும் கருதவில்லையே ? அட ஆண்டவனே!

இன் : ஓ, நீங்கள்தான் மிஸ்டர் தியாகுவா ? என் ஆழ்ந்த அனுதாபம் உங்களுக்கு. நடக்கக்கூடாதது நடந்துவிட்டது, என் செய்வது ? இனி அதையே எண்ணிக் கவலையில் மூழ்காது, மேற்கொண்டு காரியத்தைக் கவனிப்போம். இப்படுகொலை புரிந்த அப்பாதகனைத் தேடிப் பிடிப் போம், வாருங்கள்.

தியாகு : ஆமா, சார். அப்பாதகனை அவசியம் தேடிப்பிடித்து பழிவாங்க வேண்டும், சார். இதனுல் என்ன ஆனுலும் சரி, சார். என் கண்மணி ராஜத்தை இக்கதிக்கு ஆளாக்கிய அக்கயவனை கண்டே பிடித்தாக வேண்டும், சார்.

இன் : நல்லது. அதுவே எங்கள் விருப்பமும். ஆமா, உங்களுக்குக் குறிப்பிட்ட எவர் மேலாவது சந்தேகம் இருக்கிறதா ? இதுவரை சோதனைசெய்து விசாரித்ததில் குற்றவாளி உங்களுக்கு அறிமுகமான உள்ளூர் அல்லது அடுத்துள்ள ஊர் வாசியாகத்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

தியாகு : நானறிந்தவரையில் தற்போதைக்குச் சந்தேகிக்கக்கூடிய நபர் எவரு மில்லை. பின்னர் ஞாபகம் வந்தால் கூறுகிறேன், சார்.

இன் : அவசரமில்லை—யோசித்துக் கூறுங்கள். இப்போ நாம் துப்பறியும் நாயைப் பின்பற்றுவோம்.

போ : (ஓடிக்கொண்டே) கம் ஆன், லீட், தேவா, லீட்.

(நாய் குலைப்பு, பெருமூச்சு)

இன் : மிஸ்டர் தியாகு, என் பின்னே வாருங்கள். இதோ துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவா, வடக்கே நோக்கிச் செல்கிறது. ஒருவேளை குற்றவாளி அப் பக்கமே சென்றிருக்கலாம்.

போ : கம் ஆன் தேவா, லீட், லீட். குற்றவாளி எங்கே கண்டுபிடி ? சார், நாய் வேகமாய் ஓட ஆரம்பிக்குது சார்.

இன் : பரவாயில்லை...நாயைக் கட்டியுள்ள நடப்புக் கயிற்றை நீளமாக விட்டு விட்டு, நீ பின்தொடர்ந்து செல். இதோ நாங்களும் வருகிறோம்.

தியாகு : சார், இத்துப்பறியும் நாய் என் ராஜத்தின் கொலைக்காரனைக் கண்டு பிடிக்குமா, சார்?

இன் : ஆத்திரப்படாதீர்கள், மிஸ்டர் தியாகு. முயற்சி செய்து பார்ப்போம். வாருங்கள், வாருங்கள்.

போ: சார், ஊருக்கு வெளியே ஓடி வந்து இந்தக் குட்டை அருகே நின்றுள்ளது தேவா.

தியாகு : ஏன் சார், இந்தக் குட்டை அருகே தயங்கி நிற்பானேன், நாய் ?

இன் : இவ்விடத்தில் ஏதாவது நிகழ்ந்திருக்கவேண்டும். குற்றவாளி கிடைத் தால் விபரம் தெரியும்.

போ : சார், மீண்டும் தேவாவிற்கு அந்த இரத்தக்கறை துண்டை மோப்பம் காட்டவா ?

இன் : ஊம், ஆகட்டும்.

போ : சுமல் தேவா, சுமல். குற்றவாளி யார் ? கண்டுபிடி. கம் ஆன் லீட், லீட். சார், நாய் ஊர்நோக்கிச் செல்கிறது சார். (நாய் குலைப்பு)

இன் : வாருங்கள், மிஸ்டர் தியாகு. நாமும் பின்செல்வோம்.

(நாய் குலைப்பு, பெருமூச்சு)

இன் : என்ன 73, என்ன நடந்தது ?

போ : சார், நம் நாய் தேவா ஊருக்குள் ஓடி வந்து ஜட்கா நிலையத்தில் மூன்றும் நம்பர் வண்டியில் ஏறி நுகர்ந்து பின் கீழே குதித்து இறங்கி நிற்கிறது சார்.

இன் : அப்படியா ? சரி, இங்கிருக்கும் பத்து ஜட்கா வண்டிகளுக்கு இடையே அந்த மூன்றும் நம்பர் வண்டியை நிறுத்தி மீண்டும் தேவாவை மோப்பம் காட்டி விடு. என்ன நடக்கிறது கவனிப்போம். சற்று தூரத்தில் எடுத்துச் சென்று நாயை விடு.

போ : சரி சார். கம் ஆன் தேவா. சுமல், சுமல், நௌ, லீட், லீட்.

(நாய் குலைப்பு, ஓடுதல்)

சார், மீண்டும் அந்த மூன்றும் நம்பர் வண்டியைத்தான் தேவா தாவிக் காட்டுகிறது, சார்.

(மைக் 5 ஒலிபெருக்கியின் புர் புர் ஓசை)

(பேச்சு) மைக் 5, காலிங் கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம். துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவா கொலை நடந்த இடத்தினின்று புறப்பட்டு முதலில் ஊருக்கு அடுத்துள்ள ஒரு குட்டையை அடைந்து சற்று நின்றது. மீண்டும் மோப்பம் பிடித்து, ஊருக்குள் சென்று ஜட்கா நிலையத்தில் மூன்றும் நம்பர் வண்டியை இரு முறை சுட்டிக் காட்டி நின்றுள்ளது. இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் மேல் விசாரணை நடத்துகிறார். ஓவர்.

இன் : யாரய்யா, நீதான் இந்த மூன்றும் நம்பர் வண்டிக்காரனா ?

வண்டி : ஆமா, எசமான். என்ன வேணும் ?

இன் : சரி, இப்படி வா. பதறாமல் நல்லா யோசித்துப் பதில் சொல். நேற்றிரவு பத்துமணியிலிருந்து இன்று பகல் ஆறுமணிவரை எங்கெங்கே சவாரி போனாய், யாரெல்லாம் ஏற்றிச் சென்றாய் ? விபரமாய்ச் சொல். பார்ப்போம் ?

வண்டி : யோசிச்சுச் சொல்றேன், எசமான். ராத்திரி பத்து மணிக்கு நம்ம நாயர் டீ கடையிலே நாஷ்டா பன்னிட்டு வந்து இங்கேதான் காத்தினுக் கிடந்தேன். சவாரி ஒண்ணும் வரலே. வண்டியை நிக்கவச்சு உள்ளே கொஞ்சம் சாஞ்சேன். அவ்வளவுதான். அப்புறம் யாரோ அவசரமா தட்டி எழுப்புனாங்க. நான் கண் விழிக்கும்முன்னே அந்த ஆசாமி வண்டிக்குள்ளே குந்திக்கினாரு, எசமான்.

இன் : அப்புறம் என்ன நடந்தது ?

வண்டி : மவுண்ட்டுக்கு ஓட்டுடான்னு சொன்னாரு. வாடகை ஒண்ணும் பேசலே எசமான்.

இன் : மவுண்ட்லே எங்கே போய் அந்த ஆளை விட்டே ? அந்த ஆளு அடையாளம் ஏதாவது தெரியுமா ?

வண்டி : எங்கேயும் விடல்லே எசமான். மெயின் ரோட்லேயே அந்த ஆசாமி இறங்கிட்டு, என்னிடம் ஒத்தை ரூபாயை வீசி எறிஞ்சிட்டு வேகமா தெற்கே போனான். ஆளைக் காட்டினால் அடையாளம் காட்டுவேன், எசமான்.

இன் : ஆமா, அவன் என்ன உடுத்திருந்தான் ?

வண்டி : இடுப்பிலே வேட்டி, உடம்பை துண்டாலே மூடியிருந்தான். அதனாலே மேலே போட்டிருந்தது சட்டையா, பனியனா தெரியலே, எசமான்.

இன் : சரி, நீ அவனை நேற்றிரவு எங்கே இறக்கிவிட்டாயோ அந்த இடத்துக்கு இப்போ ஓட்டு வண்டியை.

வண்டி : சரிங்க, எசமான்.

(ஜட்கா வண்டி ஓட்டும் ஓசை)

இன் : ஆமா, அதற்குப் பின் நேற்றிரவு வேறெந்தச் சவாரியும் போனுயா ?

வண்டி : இப்பத்தான் எல்லாரும் பஸ்ஸையும், ரெயிலையும்தானே தேடருங்க. எசமான், எங்க பொளப்பு படா டல்லுங்க.

இன் : சரி சரி, கதை போதும். நேற்றிரவு இறக்கிவிட்ட அந்த இடத்தைக் காட்டு சீக்கிரம்.

தியாகு : சார், இதுவரை இன்னும் ஒன்றும் கிடைக்கவில்லையே, சார்.

இன் : மிஸ்டர் தியாகு, சற்றுப் பொறுங்கள். குற்றவாளி அவ்வளவு விரைவில் எளிதில் கிடைத்துவிடமாட்டான். மனந் தளராது தேடிப்பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

வண்டி : இதுதான் அந்த இடம், எசமான். இந்தப் பக்கந்தான் அந்த ஆசாமி வேகமாய்ப் போனது.

இன் : நல்லது. இந்தா 73, துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவாவை இப்படிக் கொண்டுவா. இந்த இடத்தில் மோப்பம் காட்டிவிடு பார்ப்போம்.

போ : சரி சார். சுமல், சுமல் தேவா, சுமல் தி டவல். கம் ஆன் லீட், லீட் குற்றவாளி யாரு ? எங்கிருக்கிருன் ? கண்டுபிடி.

(நாய் குலைத்தல், ஓடுதல்)

இன் : என்ன மிஸ்டர் தியாகு, உங்களுக்கு இதெல்லாம் கானல் நீர் கண்டு தேடி அலைவதுபோல் காட்சியளிக்கிறதா ?

தியாகு : எதுவானுலும் சரி சார். அந்தக் கொலைக்காரனை அவசியம் கண்டு பிடித்தால், அதுவே என் மனதிற்கு சாந்தி சார்.

இன் : கவலை விடுங்கள். கட்டாயம் கண்டுபிடிப்போம். நம் துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவா துப்புத் துலக்காது விடாது. நீங்கள் நம்புங்கள்.

(சற்று தூரத்தில் போலீஸ் ஊதல் ஓசை)

தியாகு : அது என்ன சார், 'விசில்' ஓசை ?

இன் : ஆம், நமக்காகத்தான். ஏதோ நல்ல செய்திபோல் தெரிகிறது. விரைந்து வாருங்கள் - (சற்று தூரத்தில்) என்ன 73, என்ன நடந்தது ?

போ : சார், தேவா இத் தனி வீட்டருகில் வந்து குலைத்து நின்றது. நாங்கள் வந்தபோது வீட்டில் வெளிச்சம் இருந்தது. பேச்சுக்குரலும் கேட்டது. ஆனுல், உடனே அவை நின்றுவிட்டன. தேவாவுடன் நான் வீட்டைக் காத்து நிற்கிறேன்.

இன் : நல்லது. உடன் வந்த ஜவான்கள் எல்லாம் வீட்டைச் சுற்றி நில்லுங்கள். 73, நீ கதவைத் தட்டு. உள்ளே யாரென்று பார்க்கலாம் ?

(கதவு தட்டுதல், - நிசப்தம் - மீண்டும் தட்டுதல்)

இன் : யாரங்கே உள்ளே ? நாங்கள் போலீஸ். விசாரிக்க வேண்டும். கதவைத் திற...... என்ன, மரியாதையாய் கதவைத் திறக்கிருயா அல்லது உடைக்கவா ?

பத்மினி: (கதவைத் திறந்துகொண்டு) என்ன இரைச்சல்? ஒரு குடுத்தன வீட்டிலே இந்நேரத்திலே ஏன் இந்தக் கூச்சல்? உங்களுக்கு என்ன வேண்டும்?

இன் : இந்த வீட்டில் வசிப்பது யார்? ....அட, நீயா? ஏ 73, இது யாரென்று பார், தெரிகிறதா ?

போ : என்ன சார், அப்படி கேட்டீங்க... இவளேயா எனக்குத் தெரியாது? நம்ம கள்ளி, பத்மினி.

இன்: அவளே தான். ஆமா அந்தக் கேடி தனகோடியை விட்டு இங்கு யாருடன் வந்தாள் ?

பத்மினி: யாரோடும் இல்லே - தனியாத்தான் இருக்கேன். வேணும்ஞ உள்ளே வந்து பார்த்துக்கோங்கள்.

இன் : நீ சொன்னுலும் சொல்லாவிட்டாலும் நாங்கள் செய்யத்தான் போகிருேம். இந்தா 73, நம் தேவாவை வீட்டினுள் அனுப்பு.

(நாய் குலேத்தல்)

போ : சார், சார், முன் அறையில் சென்று சும்மா வந்த தேவா, பின் அறையினுள் சென்று இந்தத் துணிப் பையை கவ்வி எடுத்து வந்தது சார்.

இன் : சரி சரி, முதலில் பையினுள் என்னவென்று பார்?

போ: ஆஹா. சரியா மாட்டிக்கிட்டான், சார். பையினுள் ஒரு வேட்டி, பனியன், துண்டு இருக்கு சார். இதோ பாருங்கள், கெட்ட நாற்றம் அடிக்குது !

இன்: அட, இதென்ன இரத்தக் கறை போல் இருக்கே? இந்தாம்மா, இனியும் நம்மகிட்டே கதை பண்ணுதே. என்னே உனக்கு நல்லாத் தெரியும். தப்புத் தண்டா எதுவுமில்லாமல் வழிக்கு வந்து உள்ளதை ஒத்துக்கோ. உனக்கு வேண்டிய உதவி நான் செய்கிறேன்.

பத்மினி: சார், எனக்கு ஒண்ணுமே தெரியாது. நீங்க என்ன நினேத்தாலும் சரி, என் வாயாலே எதுவுமே வராது.

இன்: மயிலே, மயிலே இறகு போடு என்ருல் போடுமா? உன்னேக் கவனிக்க வேண்டிய விதமா கவனித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நீ இப்படி இரு. இந்தா 73, துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவாவுடன் நம் ஆட்கள் அனேவரும் வீட்டையும்,

அதைச் சுற்றியும் சோதனை போடுங்கள். அந்தக் கொலைக்காரனும், நகைகளும் கிடைத்தாக வேண்டும்.

போ : கம் ஆன் தேவா. தேடு. குற்றவாளி எங்கே? கண்டுபிடி.

(நாய் குரைத்தல். சாமான்கள் மேலும் கீழும் புரட்டும் ஒலி)

போ : சார், சார், இதோ, கத்தி. இரத்தக்கறையும் உள்ளது. துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவா வீட்டிற்குப் பின்னுள்ள குப்பை மேட்டில் தோண்டி எடுத்தது.

இன்: நல்லது. ஆதாரத்திற்குமேல் ஆதாரம் கிட்டிவருகிறது. இப்போ தேவாவை விட்டு அந்தக் கொலைகாரனைத் தேடச் சொல்......

போ : கம் ஆன் தேவா, பைன்ட் ஹிம். வேர் இஸ் ஹி ? (நாய் குலைத்தல்) சார், சார், தேவா விறகு அறை பரணியைப் பார்த்துப் பார்த்து குலைக்குது சார்.

இன் : அப்படியா, சரி, ஏறிப் பாருங்கள் மேலே என்னவென்று ?

பத்மினி: அட, படுபாவி நாயே. அதன் தலையிலே இடி விழ. எப்படியோ காட்டிக் கொடுத்திருச்சே !

போ: வாடா பயலே. வசமா சிக்கினியா ? சும்மா மாப்பிள்ளை மாதிரில்லே மேலே ஏறிப் படுத்திருக்கே ? இறங்கி வா கீழே.

இன்: அகப்பட்டானு பயல் ! இறங்கி வரச்சொல் !

போ: சார், இங்கே பாருங்க, இது யார் தெரிகிறதா ?

இன் : அட, நம்ப கேடி முத்துவா ? நான் அப்பவே நினைத்தேன்; இவனுத்தான் இருக்கும் இப் பெரிய வேலையைச் செய்ததென்று. ஏன்னு, இவன் படுபடுவானுச்சே ?

முத்து: அதெல்லாம் ஒண்ணுமில்லீங்க...... நீங்க என்ன சொல்றீங்க......

(நாய் குலைப்பு)

நான் கொஞ்சம் தண்ணி போட்டிருந்தேன். அதனுலே உங்களை கண்டதும் மேலே ஏறி ஒளிஞ்சேன். அவ்வளத்தான்.........எஸ்மான்.

இன்: இந்தா பிரதர், நீ நம்மகிட்டேயே சமாளிக்காதே. உன்னைப்போலே பல பேரைப் பார்த்திருக்கேன். உடம்பைப் புண்ணுக்கிக்காமே உள்ளதைச் சொல்லு.

தியா : சார், கடைசியில் இவன்தானு அவன் ? இவன் ஒரு சமயம் என் மாமனுர் மரக்கடையில் வேலை பார்த்தவனுச்சே. ஏதோ திருடினுன்னு விரட்டிட்டார்கள்......

இன் : ஓ.........? அதுவா சேதி? அதுதான் உங்கள் மனைவி இவனை அடையாளம் கண்டுகொண்டிருக்க வேண்டும். பயல் தன் அடையாளம் காட்டிக் கொடுக்காமல் இருக்க படுகொலை புரிந்திருக்கிறான்.

முத் : என்ன சார், நீங்க உங்கபாட்டுக்கு ஏதேதோ பேசிகிட்டே போறீங்க? என்னவோ படுகொலையாம், என்னைக் காக்கப்புரிந்தேனும். இதெல்லாம் என்ன சார் கட்டுக்கதை?

இன் : சீ. மூடு வாயை. ஏதோ ஹரிச்சந்திரன் போலே பேசுகிறான்.

பத் : இல்லீங்க. அவர் ஒரு பாவமும் அறியாதவருங்க. என் வார்த்தையை நம்புங்க; நாங்க நல்ல விதமாய் குடுத்தனம் நடத்தறோம். அதைக் கெடுத்திடாதீங்க.

இன் : வேலிக்கு ஓணான் சாட்சி. நல்லாயிருக்கு உன் நடிப்பு. இந்தக் கதை எல்லாம் பின்னாலே வைத்துக்கொள். (நாய் குலைத்தல்)

போ : சார், கிடைத்தது நகைகள். அடுப்பிற்குள் புதைத்து வைத்திருந்ததை தேடிக் காட்டிக் கொடுத்து விட்டது, நம் தேவா. அதோடு கண்ணாடி யில்லா ஒரு கைக்கடிகாரமும் இருந்தது சார்.

இன் : பலே, தேவா. இப்போ என்ன சொல்கிறீர்கள், சத்தியகீர்த்தி முத்துவும், பத்தினி பத்மினியும்? சரி. 73, இவர்கள் இருவரையும் போலீஸ் வேனில் ஏற்று.

தியா : சார், என் பெரும் மனக்கவலைக்கிடையே இத்துப்பறியும் நாயின் தீரச் செயலைக் கண்டு வியக்காமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை.

இன் : வாருங்கள் தியாகு. உங்கள் வஞ்சம் தீர்ந்தது. நீங்கள் எண்ணியபடியே கொலைக்காரன் கிடைத்துவிட்டான்.

(மைக் 5 ஒலிபெருக்கியின் புர்புர் ஓசை)

(பேச்சு) மைக் 5 காலிங் கன்ட்ரோல் ரூம். கொலைக்காரன் கேடி முத்துவையும், அவனது கள்ளக்காதலி பத்மினியையும் துப்பறியும் நாய் தேவாவின் உதவியால் மவுன்டில் கைது செய்துள்ளது. அவர்கள் வீட்டிலும், குப்பை மேட்டிலுமிருந்து இரத்தக்கறை படிந்த வேட்டி, பனியன், துண்டு, கத்தி முதலியவைகளுடன் களவுபோன நகைகளும் கிடைத்துள்ளன. தற்போது இரண்டாவது நாய் யுவராஜ் துப்பறிய விடப்படப்போகிறது. மேல் விசாரணை நடக்கிறது......ஓவர்.

போ : கம் ஆன் யுவராஜ். சுமல், சுமல் தி டவல். சீட் சீட். குற்றவாளி எங்கே? சீட்.

(நாய் குலைத்தல் சப்தம்)

இன் : என்ன முத்து. இன்னும் மறுக்கிறாயா? பிடிவாதமின்றி நடந்ததைச் சொல். நீ குற்றத்தை ஒப்புக்கொண்டால் உன் காதலி பத்மினி தப்ப வழியுண்டு.

முத் : சார், உறுதிதானா ?

இன் : முக்காலும் உறுதி. என்னை நம்பி, நடந்த விபரம் கூறு.

முத் : நான்தான் அதைச் செய்தேன். முதலில் பணம் திருடத்தான் வீட்டினுள் நுழைந்தேன். சென்ற இடத்திலே அந்த அம்மா என் சந்தடியிலே விழித்து எழுந்தாங்க. அதோடு விளக்கையும் போட்டு என்னையும் அடையாளம் கண்டு கொண்டாங்க.

இன் : அதனாலே......

முத் : என்ன செய்யட்டும்? ஏதோ வெறியிலே இடுப்பிலே இருந்த கத்தியை உருவி இரண்டு குத்து குத்திட்டேன். பதட்டங்கொண்டேன். கையில் அகப்பட்டதைச் சுருட்டிக்கொண்டு நீட்டினேன் கம்பி.

இன் : ஆமா, ஊரடுத்த குட்டை அருகே போய் நாய் தேவா நின்றதே, நீ குட்டைப் பக்கம் போனாயா ?

முத் : ஆமா, என் துணியிலும், கத்தியிலும் இருந்த இரத்தக் கறையைக் கழுவப் போனேன். அவசரத்திலே சரியாக்கூட அலசிக்கழுவலே.

இன் : ஏ 73, வீட்டிலே கிடைத்த அந்தக் கண்ணாடியில்லா கைக் கடிகாரத்தை எடுத்து வா......

போ : இதோ சார்.

இன் : அட, இந்தக் கடிகாரத்தின் 'டயலும்' சதுரம். நாம் குற்றம் நடந்த இடத்திலே எடுத்த கண்ணாடித் துண்டுகளைச் சேர்த்தாலும் சதுரம். என்ன, முத்து இதெப்படி ஏற்பட்டது ?

முத் : ஞாபக மறதியா நான் கைக்கடிகாரம் கட்டிகிட்டே நேற்றிரவு வேலைக்குக் கிளம்பிப் போயிட்டேன். நான் அந்த அம்மாளைக் குத்தினபோது கட்டிலில் அடித்து இந்தக் கடிகாரக் கண்ணாடி உடைந்து, அங்கே தரையில் விழுந்தது. அவசரத்திலே எதுவும் பாராது தப்பி ஓடிவிட்டேன்.

(நாய் குலைத்தல்)

போ : சார். துப்பறியும் நாய் யுவராஜும் தேவா சென்ற வழியே சென்று திரும்பியுள்ளது. ஆனால் வழியில் ஒரு டீ கடை முன் சற்று தயங்கி நின்றது. எனவே அந்த டீ கடைக்காரனையும் கூட்டி வந்திருக்கேன். இதோ அந்த ஆள்.

இன் : யாரப்பா நீ ?

நாயர் : எங்களுடைய தேசம் கேரளம். நான் டீக்கடை நாயர்.

இன் : இந்தா நிற்கும் ஆளை உனக்குத் தெரியுமா? எப்போதாவது பார்த்திருக்காயா ?

நாயர் : கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் அறியும். ஆனு வளரெ சினேகமில்லே. பின்னே நேத்தி ராத்திரி சாமந் தாண்டி, ராத்திரி நம்முடைய டீக்கடையிலே இந்த மனுசன் சாயா குடிச்சிட்டதுண்டு.

இன் : ஆளைப் பார்த்தாயா ? எந்நிலையில் இருந்தான்.

நாயர் : ஆலு சாலப் பேடிச்சுப் போயுண்டு. எங்களோடு பூர்த்தியா பேசிட்டில்லே. அங்கன நின்னே சாயா குடிச்சு வேகம் போயி.

இன் : என்ன முத்து, உண்மைதானு ?

முத் : ஆமா சார், ஒரு சிங்கில் டீ சாப்பிட்டேன் வழியிலே.

தியா : ஏன் சார், முதல்லே போன நாய் அந்த டீ கடையண்டே நிற்காமலே போனதே, காரணம் ?

இன் : உண்டு. முதல்லே சென்ற தேவா குற்றவாளியின் மோப்பம் வெகுவாய் தட்டியதால் தாமதமின்றி அதே கருதி அத்திக்கே நோக்கி வேகமாய் ஓடியது. எனவே இடையில் நிற்கவில்லை. இரண்டாவது சென்ற நாய் யுவராஜுக்கு டீ கடைமுன் மோப்பம் தென்படவே அங்கு சற்று தயங்கி நின்று பின் முன்னேறிச் சென்றுள்ளது. துப்பறியும் நாய்கள் சுட்டிக் காட்டும் அறிகுறிகளை நாம் தவருது கவனித்து மேற்கொண்டு விசாரணை நடத்தவேண்டும்.

முத் : சார். இந்த வழக்கை ரொம்ப இழுக்காமே சீக்கிரம் முடிச்சு எனக்கு வழி பண்ணுங்க சார். என் பத்மினியை காப்பாத்துங்க சார். அவள் நிரபராதி. என்னைக் காதலித்த குற்றந்தான் அவள் செய்தது.

இன் : சரி சரி, உன் விருப்பப்படியே விசாரணையை விரைவில் முடிக்கிறோம்.

(நீதி மன்றம்)

பியூன் : உஷ். சைலன்ஸ், சைலன்ஸ், பேசாதீர்!

நீதிபதி : துப்பறியும் நாய்கள் தேவா, யுவராஜ் உதவியின்றி இவ்வளவு எளிதிலும் விரைவிலும் இந்தக் குற்றவாளியைக் கண்டு பிடித்திருக்க முடியாதென்றே கருதுகிறேன். எனவே, அந்த அதிசய நாய்களின் ஆற்றலையும் அரிய செயலையும் நான் மனமாரப் போற்றுகிறேன். மென்மேலும் பொதுமக்கள் நமது போலீஸ் இலாகா துப்பறியும் நாய்களின் நற்சேவை பெற்று பலனடைய வேண்டுகிறேன். என்முன் கூண்டில் நிற்கும் கைதியைக் கொலை செய்து கொள்ளைக் குற்றவாளியெனத் தீர்ப்புக் கூறி, மரண தண்டனை விதிக்கிறேன். (நீதிமன்றம் கலைதல்)

மக்கள் : பார்த்தீர்களா, துப்பறியும் நாய்களின் தீரச்செயலை? இது நம் சென்னை மாகாணத்திற்கே ஒரு தனிச் சிறப்புத்தான். (அமைதி)

முற்றிற்று

We publish below the results of the XI All-India Police Games, held in Hyderabad from January 31 to February 7, 1961.

Hockey :	...	1. Punjab.
		2. West Bengal.
		3. Madras.
Football	...	1. Andhra Pradesh.
		2. Punjab.
		3. West Bengal.
Volleyball	...	1. Andhra Pradesh.
		2. Punjab.
		3. Rajasthan.
Gymnastics	...	1. Punjab.
		2. Maharashtra.

Individual winners :

			(Points)
Pommelled Horse :	(1) Gandamal, Punjab	...	15
	(2) Ranjit Singh, Punjab	...	14½
	(3) Kripal Singh, Punjab	...	12
Free Exercises :	(1) Ranjit Singh, Punjab	...	15½
	(2) Kripal Singh, Punjab	...	15½
	(3) Dildar Singh, Punjab	...	15
Long Horse Vault :	(1) Bachan Singh, Delhi	...	17
	(2) Bhagwan Singh, Punjab	...	17
	(3) Dildar Singh, Punjab	...	16½
Rings :	(1) Gandamal, Punjab	...	13
	(2) Banarasi Das, Delhi	...	12½
	(3) Ranjit Singh, Punjab	...	12½
Parallel Bars :	(1) Ranjit Singh, Punjab	...	16
	(2) Gandamal, Punjab	...	15
	(3) Bhagwan Singh, Punjab	...	14½
Horizontal Bars :	(1) Gandamal, Punjab	...	17
	(2) Sangara Singh, Punjab	...	16½
	(3) Ranjit Singh, Punjab	...	16
All round Best Gymnast :	Ranjit Singh, Punjab	...	88½

Wrestling :

Fly weight ... (1) Sardara Singh, Delhi.
(2) Rajaram Singh, Bihar.
(3) A. B. Pawar, Maharashtra.

Bantam weigh. ... (1) Kesari Singh, Bihar.
(2) N. G. Mane, Maharashtra.
(3) Shankerlal, Andhra Pradesh.

Feather weight ... (1) Sardar Singh, Punjab.
(2) Khalid Bin Isa, Andhra Pradesh.
(3) A. M. Nalawade, Maharashtra.

Light weight ... (1) Dinanath Rai, Uttar Pradesh.
(2) Baban Dubey, West Bengal.
(3) N. S. Medne, Maharashtra.

Welter weight ... (1) Lakshmikanth Pande, Uttar Pradesh.
(2) Devandar Singh, Bihar.
(3) Chand Ram, C.R.P., Neemuch.

Middle weight ... (1) Amrez Singh, Uttar Pradesh.
(2) Kartar Singh, C.R.P., Neemuch.
(3) Baban Tiwari, West Bengal.

Light Heavy weight ... (1) Bachan Singh, Punjab.
(2) Sher Singh, C.R.P., Neemuch.
(3) Rampujan Singh, West Bengal.

Heavy weight ... (1) Suraj Bhan, Delhi.
(2) Sudharshan Roy, West Bengal.
(3) Mounam, Madras.

Athletics :

100 *metres run :*

(1) Mohd. Kasim	... Andhra Pradesh	... 10.5 Secs.
(2) Hari Bhajan Singh	... Punjab	... 10.6 Secs.
(3) Thangappan	... Madras	... 10.8 Secs.

200 *metres run :*

(1) Nagabhushanam	... Andhra Pradesh	... 22.0 Secs.
(2) Hari Bhajan Singh	... Punjab	... 22.3 Secs.
(3) Maha Singh	... C.R.P.	... 22.6 Secs.

400 *metres run :*

(1) Tara Singh	... Punjab	... 50.4 Secs.
(2) Velumuthu	... Madras	... 50.8 Secs.
(3) Narender Singh	... Madhya Pradesh	... 51.5 Secs.

Athletics :—(*Contd.*)

800 *metres run* :

(1) Hari Ram	... Rajasthan	... 1 M. 57.4 Secs.
(2) Babu Singh	... Punjab	... 1 M. 58.0 Secs.
(3) Swaran Singh	... Punjab	... 2 M. 2.3 Secs.

1,500 *metres run* :

(1) Babu Singh	... Punjab	... 4 M. 7.6 Secs.
(2) S. G. Desai	... Maharashtra	... 4 M. 8.5 Secs.
(3) Swaran Singh	... Punjab	... 4 M. 8.8 Secs.

5,000 *metres run* :

(1) S. G. Desai	... Maharashtra	... 15 M. 47.0 Secs.
(2) Nawab Singh	... Punjab	... 15 M. 49.0 Secs.
(3) Munuswamy	... Mysore	... 16 M. 15.0 Secs.

10,000 *metres run* :

(1) Royappan	... Madras	... 33 M. 1.1 Secs.
(2) Moinuddin	... Mysore	... 33 M. 14.5 Secs.
(3) Munuswamy	... Mysore	... 33 M. 42.6 Secs.

110 *metres high hurdles* :

(1) Nasrath Hussain	... Uttar Pradesh	... 15.0 Secs.
(2) Om Prakash	... Punjab	15.2 Secs.
(3) Vikaraman Nair	... Kerala	... 15.8 Secs.

400 *metres hurdles* :

(1) Kailash Chobay	... Uttar Pradesh	... 56.0 Secs.
(2) Rathnakar Chetty	... Maharashtra	... 56.2 Secs.
(3) Om Prakash	... Punjab	... 56.5 Secs.

3,000 *metres steeple chase* :

(1) Nawab Singh	... Punjab	... 9 M. 42.8 Secs.
(2) Jogindar Singh (Jr.)	... Punjab	... 10 M. 1.3 Secs.
(3) Royappan	... Madras	... 10 M. 3.8 Secs.

Marathon :

(1) D. Samuel	... Andhra Pradesh	... 2 H. 42 M. 30.8 Secs.
(2) Das	... Punjab	... 2 H. 42 M. 43.2 Secs.
(3) Jodheram	... Punjab	... 2 H. 47 M. 2.2 Secs.

Decathlon :

(1) Lashkar Singh	... Punjab	... 5,200 Points
(2) Ramesh Chander	... Uttar Pradesh	... 4,539 Points
(3) Pakkiam Pillai	... Madras	... 4,301 Points

Running broad jump :

(1) G. B. Singh	... C.R.P.	... 23′ $2\frac{3}{4}$″
(2) Gurudev Singh	... Punjab	... 22′ $1\frac{1}{2}$″
(3) Ajit Singh	... Punjab	... 21′ $10\frac{1}{4}$″

Athletics :—(*Contd.*)

Hop Step and Jump :

(1) Subhakara Reddi	...	Andhra Pradesh	...	46′ 10½″
(2) G. D. Singh	...	C.R.P.	...	46′ 7½″
(3) Gurudev Singh	...	Punjab	...	45′ 5¼″

Running High Jump :

(1) Sanjeet Singh	...	Punjab	...	6′ 4½″
(2) D. Sail	...	Maharashtra	...	6′ 4½″
(3) Ajit Singh	...	Punjab	...	6′ 4½″

Pole Vault :

(1) Lakhbir Singh	...	Punjab	...	12′ 5″
(2) Sukhpal Singh	...	Punjab	...	11′ 8¼″
(3) Muthukrishnan	...	Madras	...	12′ 5½″

Putting the Shot :

(1) Baldev Singh	...	Punjab		44′ 5½″
(2) Ishwar Singh	...	Punjab	...	43′ 1″
(3) Rajendar Singh	...	Rajasthan	...	39′ 7¼″

Throwing the Discus :

(1) Majer Singh	...	Punjab	...	137′ 9″
(2) Bijay Singh	...	Bihar	...	129′ 3″
(3) Baldev Singh	...	Punjab	...	128′ 9″

Throwing the Hammer :

(1) Dali Chand	...	Punjab	...	153′ 1¾″
(2) Ajmer Singh	...	Punjab	...	147′ 6½″
(3) Bikran Singh	...	Uttar Pradesh	...	144′ 7″

Throwing the Javelin:

(1) G. B. Singh	...	C.R.P.	...	197′ 1½″
(2) Karam Chand Koran	...	Bihar	...	183′ 3″
(3) Bakshish Singh	...	Punjab	...	180′ 8½″

4 × 100 *metres relay :*

(1) Madras	...	...	42.5 Secs.
(2) Andhra Pradesh	...	...	42.9 Secs.
(3) Punjab	...	...	43.2 Secs.

4 × 400 *metres relay :*

(1) Punjab	...	...	3 M. 26.4 Secs.
(2) Madras	...	...	3 M. 28.1 Secs.
(3) C.R.P.	...	...	3 M. 28.2 Secs.

All-India Police Athletic Championship :

				Points
Winners	...	Punjab	...	272
Runners-up	...	Madras	...	105
Best Athlete :		G. B. Singh, C.R.P.	...	38

LEGAL NOTES

I

1961 Crl.L.J. 22 (Vol. 62, C.N. 3) 1961 A.I.R. Allahabad 50

(V .of 48 C. 7)

Lucknow Bench

H. SHANKAR AND A. N. MULLA, JJ.

Anwar and another ... *Appellants*

Vs.

State ... *Respondent*

Criminal Appeal Nos. 814 *and* 839/54, *dated* 10*th June* 1957 *against order of Temporary Additional Sub-Judge, Kheri, dated 22nd October* 1954.

(a) Evidence Act (1872), Sections 9 and 8—Identification evidence —Assessment of—General principles.

Although in assessing the evidence of identification it is neither possible nor desirable to lay down any hard and fast rules certain guiding principles can be stated. One such principle is the basic principle of criminal law that a fact or circumstance should be proved against the accused before it can be relied upon and used against an accused person. The evidence of identification is as much subject to the definition of the word ' Proved ' contained in Section 3 and must satisfy the tests provided by that section. Prudence requires that the court should approach the evidence with reasonable doubt of an intelligent person and accept it only if those doubts are removed. The test excludes from its orbit blind faith of a true believer, because prudence and credulity do not go together.

Evidence of identification can be accepted only if the court is satisfied that (1) that the witness had at least a fair, if not good opportunity of seeing the dacoits which naturally raises the question of sufficiency of light and proximity of the witness to the offenders, (2) that the identification parade was held within a reasonable time of the incident, (3) that the witness has reliable powers of observation to be judged from the facts that the parade was not made too easy for him to pick out the suspect and that he did not commit so many mistakes that it would create doubt in the mind of a reasonable man, (4) that the statement of the witness that he did not know the suspect from before is believable and (5) that the witnesses were not given an opportunity to see the accused after their arrest, and that the investigation conducted in the case inspires confidence.

The evidence of identification at its best is a weak type of proof for the chances of mistake are far greater in this type of evidence than where the witness deposes about facts within his knowledge.

Where the investigation inspires confidence and the witness was fairly tested before he picked out the suspect the demands of prudence are satisfied and the court feeling reassured rejects the possibility of coincidence,

which beeomes remote. But where the investigation is tainted the performance of the witness cannot be accepted at its face value for the reasonable possibility of external aid being given to the witness cannot be eliminated (para. 21)

(b) Evidence Act (1872) Mixing other persons with suspects.

One of the rules laid down for testing the observation and memory of identifying witnesses relates to the number of under-trials to be mixed with suspect in order to eliminate the reasonable possibilities of a chance identification and to make the results of identification acceptable. The proper way to hold identification is to put up each suspect separately for identification mixed with, in any case, not less than 9 or 10. While no categorical observation that the ratio of 7 to 1 in the case of one or two suspects *ipso facto* destroys the results of identification can be made there can be no hesitation in holding that it considerably diminishes the value of identification and unless the investigation is absolutely above board, it would not be prudent to place any reliance on such identification. (paras. 23, 24, 25).

A graduated scale of the number of under-trials to be mixed with the suspects would be most desirable. For example if there are three suspects in a parade, the ratio between the suspects and the under-trials may be reduced to 8 to 1 and this proportion may be decreased progressively when the number of suspects becomes more and more, but in no case, whatever the number of suspects might be, it should become less than 5 to 1. (Para. 27).

II

1961 Crl. L.J. 50 (Vol. 62, C.N. 9)—A I.R. 1961 Gujerat (V 48, C. 1)

SHELAT AND RAJU, JJ.

Ambalal Motibhai Patel ... *Accused (Appellant)*

Vs.

State ... *Respondent*

Criminal Appeal No. 169 *of* 1960 (*Criminal Appeal No.* 423 *of* 1960 *of Bombay File*), *dated* 30*th June* 1960.

(a) Criminal Trial—Bribery case—Evidence—Investigating Agency using technic of anthracene powder for detection of bribery—What prosecution has to prove.

In bribery cases where the investigating agency has used the technic of anthracene powder with ultra violet rays for detection of bribery, in order to enable a court to draw the inference that what was found on a person was anthracene powder the prosecution must establish that the tests for the detection of anthracene powder had been properly made and had yielded positive results. The two tests required to be satisfied by the prosecution to prove the presence of anthracene powder are (1) that no powder was detected with the naked eye ; and (2) that when ultra violet light was focussed, there was emission of light blue fluorescent light. If evidence proved positive results for both these tests, then

it could be right to infer that anthracene powder was present. It is, therefore, essential for the prosecution to prove that there was light blue emission of light under the influence of ultra violet light. It is not sufficient for the prosecution to prove that under the ultra violet light witnesses saw stains of white powder or even that under the ultra violet light they saw some sparkling or some shimmering. (Para. 2).

III

1961 Crl. L.J. 111 (Vol. 62, C.N. 30)—A.I.R. 1961 Mysore 12 (V 48, C. 4)

N. SREENIVASA RAU, OFFG. C.J. AND K. S. HEGDE, J.

District Magistrate, Bidar and another ... *Complainants*

Vs.

R. Madhava Rao, Bidar ... *Accused*

Contempt of Court, Case No. 5 *of* 1959, *dated* 14*th April* 1959 *from order of the District Magistrate, Bidar, dated* 30*th January* 1959.

(*b*) **Held that when application under Section 144 of Crl.P.C. was dismissed the rest of the order of District Magistrate was in the nature of exhortation and could not be regarded as an order capable of execution or implementation—It was in this sense that the District Superintendent of Police used the expression that the order was not legal—No contempt of court by District Superintendent of Police.**

(*c*) **Contempt of Courts—What constitutes—Investigation by police officer in pursuance of order of Magistrate under Section 202 Crl P.C.—Expression of opinion by Investigating Officer in the report submitted by him—No contempt.**

The main function of the person directed to make an investigation under Section 202 Crl. P.C. is no doubt to collect and place before the Court the relevant material. But it cannot be said that he should express no opinion in the report submitted by him. Indeed, the report may lose some of its usefulness if the Officer does not indicate the effect of the material collected by him in regard to the truth or falsehood of the alleged offence. It is for the Court to accept or reject such opinion on examining the material placed before it. Such opinion is normally taken into consideration before the Court takes further action one way or the other. Therefore the statement of the Investigating Officer in his report that it was difficult to sustain the complaint cannot be regarded as contumacious in respect of the Court before which the complaint is lodged.

* * *

The investigation directed by the Magistrate was a part of the judicial proceedings and the attitude of the Investigating Officer was calculated to hamper the investigation and this resulted from the Investigating Officer's expressed notion that no weight need be given to judicial orders, and that the Court was influenced by prejudice and bias against the police. The Officer had thus committed contempt of Court. (A.I.R. 1959 S.C. 102, Foll. (Paras. 15, 16).

* * *

Thus if a report by an Investigating Officer in pursuance of an order by Magistrate under Section 202, Crl. P. C. amounts to a contempt of Court no privilege can be claimed in respect of the report, A.I.R., 1937 All. 90 and A.I.R., 1953 S.C. 185, Dist. (Para. 16)

IV

1961 Crl L.J. 160 (Vol. 62, C.N. 42)—A.I.R. 1961 Tripura 4 (Vol. 48, C. 2)

T. N. R. TIRUMALPAD, J.

Anu Meah ... *Appellant*

Vs.

The Tripura Administration ... *Respondent*

Criminal Appeal No. 17 *of* 1960, *dated* 18*th July* 1960, *against order of S.J., Tripura, dated* 23*rd May* 1960.

(a) Criminal P.C. (1898) Section 154—First information not reduced to writing or signed—No entry in General Diary can be made—If made it is not evidence.

The entry in the General Diary is to be the substance of the information of the cognizable offence which is given in writing or reduced to writing and signed by the person giving it. Where, therefore, the Police Officer has failed to reduce the information to writing and get the signature of the informant he has no business to enter it in the General Diary. 'If he has so entered in the Diary it is not in accordance with the provisions of Section 154 Crl. P. C. and such an entry cannot be introduced in evidence against the accused and cannot be relied upon by the court. (Para. 8).

V

1961 (1) Crl.L.J. 505 (Vol. 62, C.N. 131) A.I.R., 1961, Kerala 99 (Vol. 48, C. 31)

Full Bench

M. A. ANSARI, C.J., ANNA CHANDY AND P. GOVINDA MENON, JJ.

State of Kerala ... *Appellant*

Vs.

Samuel ... (*Accused*) *Respondent.*

Criminal Appeal No. 281 *of* 1958, *dated* 27*th June* 1960, *from order of special Judge, Trivandrum in S.C. No.* 1 *of* 1958.

(a) Criminal P.C. (1898), Sections 154, 162, 173—First information report—What amounts to—Investigation when starts.

Whether or not a particular statement would constitute the first information in a case is a question of fact and would depend on the circumstances of that case. However it can be stated as a general principle that it is not every piece of information however vague, indefinite and unauthenticated it may be, that should be recorded as the first information for the sole reason that such information was the first, in point of time, to be received by the police regarding the commission of an offence,

On the other hand it is equally clear that to permit a preliminary enquiry before recording the first information is to diminish, if not destroy the value of the first information report itself. The special significance of the first information report lies in the fact that it is a record of the earliest information about an alleged offence, a statement given before the circumstances of the crime can be forgotten or embellished. The provision in Section 154 regarding the reduction of oral statements to writing and obtaining the signature of the informant to it, indicates that some similar procedure may be adopted to authenticate information received by other methods also. But this should be the limit of the enquiry. Any further probing into the matter will have no legal basis. (Para. 7).

Where the President of the Hill Tribes Association sent a petition to the Police, complaining that the accused, a forester, was taking bribes from the members of the tribe and gave all the details and upon the receipt of the petition, the Police made enquiry about the petition and questioned the President and the members from whom, it was alleged, that the bribes were taken and took signed statements from them and filed a report about 8 months after the receipt of the petition of the President.

Held that the petition of the President should be considered as the first information report and the case should have been registered at least by the time when by questioning him, the police was assured that it was he who sent the petition. (Para. 9).

Crime Statement for the quarter ending 31-3-1961 in Madras State

Serial No. (1)	Name of District (2)	Area in sq. miles (3)	Population (4)	Total number of crimes (5)	Offences relating to coins (6)	Offences relating to currency and bank notes (7)	Murder (8)	Kidnapping (9)	Dacoity and preparation and assembling for dacoity (10)	Robbery (11)	House-breaking (12)	Theft, ordinary and cattle (13)	Criminal assault (14)	Total number of juveniles concerned (15)	Policemen for 10,000 of population (16)
1	North Arcot ...	4,654	28,65,235	657	...	...	5	4	...	5	161	364	...	49	5·3
2	South Arcot ...	4,208	27,90,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
3	Chingleput ...	3,294·03	17,84,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
4	Coimbatore ...	6,024	31,41,401	700	...	1	28	3	1	2	116	441	22	21	5
5	Kanyakumari ...	646	8,26,380	145	...	...	3	2	...	2	19	80	26	...	6
6	Madras City ...	49·4	14,16,056	1,365	...	2	2	2	...	...	23	956	63	88	26
7	Madurai North ...	3,099·24	16,22,989	767	...	...	24	6	1	3	52	231	...	5	5
8	Madurai Urban ...	1,769·76	12,68,828	807	...	...	8	2	...	1	39	294	25	29	12
9	Nilgiris ...	1,098·14	2,79,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	14	4	13·1
10	Ramanathapuram.	5,919	23,09,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
11	Salem ...	6,894·8	33,37,769	1,122	...	...	23	15	1	...	165	386	...	52	6
12	Tanjore ...	3,742·01	28,82,670	622	...	...	4	...	...	3	198	417	1	35	7
13	Tiruchirappalli ...	5,514	29,43,882	1,028	...	...	18	20	...	7	137	413	14	11	8
14	Tirunelveli	4,337	24,45,967	448	...	1	14	7	...	...	...	303	66	13	8
15	Tiruchirappalli ... Rly. Dist.	2,451·5	...	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	199	5	15	...